The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3152. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Condition of Affairs at Washington Unchanged.

More About the Late Fight at Ball's Bluff.

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HEAVY LOSS OF THE REBELS

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

The infantry on this shore of the Potomac was concentrated on the parade ground east of the Capitol this morning, for the purpose of being reviewed by Gen. McCLELLAN. It was about 10,000 strong, and under the immediate command of Gen. CASEY. The field was in excellent condition, the weather unparalleled, and the troops made a splendid appearance. The entire Staff assisted at the review, and the Secretary of War and a number of army officers were present. The attendance of spectators was very large.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE FRIENDS OF BAKER AND STONE.

A bitter controversy is springing up between the friends of Gen. BAKER and the friends of Gen. STONE, under whose orders Col. BAKER advanced upon Leesburgh. It is attempted on the one side to show that Col. BAKER acted without orders, or in violation of his instructions, and on the other that he was sacrificed through the ignorance or incompetency of STONE. The friends of BAKER will demand a Court of Inquiry to determine the real facts. In the meantime, both sides are being supported and attacked in the local papers. As is getting to be the case in almost every instance, the officers of the regular army and those of the volunteer forces are arrayed against each other, and there is more crimination and recrimination than is beneficial to the service. In the one instance, the regulars intimate that nothing but a defeat could have been expected when a movement was intrusted to volunteers, while the volunteers say that every movement is so hampered and embarrassed by the regulars that nothing but disaster can follow. The extent to which this feeling runs is almost incredible. It is said that the matter has attracted the attention of the Administration, having been presented by Senators now in this city, and in such a way as to involve the necessity of some action that will give the volunteer forces fair consideration, and such a voice in the determination of matters in which they have an interest as their numbers and their personal sacrifices entitle them to. In this connection, the closing sentence of the order issued by Gen. McCLELLAN attracts much attention. In declaring that the troops comprising Gen. STONE'S Division will, when they next meet the enemy, retrieve the check "for which they are not accountable," he implies a blunder and a responsibility somewhere, and one that requires more to be said, and "by authority"—too.

A question of veracity is raised between Col. STONE, who seems to have ordered the unfortunate advance upon Leesburgh, which resulted in our repulse and the slaughter of a large number of our men, and the publishers of the *Chronicle*, newspaper, relative to the authenticity of a dispatch published in the paper. The *Chronicle* published what professed to be a copy of a telegraphic dispatch ordering BAKER to make a dash on Leesburgh. STONE sends a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN that the dispatch as published is a forgery. A gentleman who is in every way reliable, and who says he has seen the document, does not hesitate to say that it is genuine, and to proclaim the fact publicly.

IMPATIENT OF DELAY.

There are a number of prominent members of the Senate in the city, and, without an exception, they represent the sentiment of the country as being impatient of further delay in the movement of the army, and the prevalence of a feeling of fear that the war is not being prosecuted with as much vigor as it should be. The Western Senators are especially charged with this feeling.

NEWS FROM CENTREVILLE.

When the rebels fell back from Falls Church, recently, they took four horses belonging to a Virginia farmer named BINN, residing two miles west of Falls Church, on the Fairfax road. A week since, Mrs. BINN mounted their only remaining horse, and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house, in the hope of getting the animals restored. On arriving there, she was taken prisoner, and sent under guard to Centreville, where the remaining horse and side-saddle were confiscated. She was kept in close custody three days, and then sent to Fairfax under guard to be kept in confinement there. On Saturday she adroitly effected her escape and walked to our lines. She reports that Gen. JOHNSTON is in command of the rebel forces at Centreville, and that very strong defensive works are being thrown up about that point. She is unable to estimate the number of troops at Centreville, owing to their being bivouacked instead of encamped—they having but few tents. She states, however, that they are present in large force. This side of Centreville they have no troops, except a regiment at Fairfax, which is doing picket duty.

CHARACTER OF THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

The foreign mails to the Government were received and opened to-day. Our Ministers, without exception, represent the popular and official opinion of Europe to be fast settling into the conviction that the Government has the power to quell the rebellion, and that it is the interest of Europe that the Union shall be maintained intact, and especially that it would be impolitic to place any portion of the former Republic under the protection or patronage of a foreign Power.

GARIBALDI AND THE REBELLION.

The following letter from GARIBALDI has been received by the United States Consul at Antwerp:

CAPRERA, Sept. 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. SANFORD and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union and that shortly. But if the war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to me. (Signed,)

G. GARIBALDI.

To Mr. QUIGGLES, United States Consul at Antwerp.

This letter from GARIBALLI has aroused the enthusiasm of the German element of the army to the highest pitch, and inspired a zeal and confidence that could hardly have been anticipated.

ARMS CONCEALED IN ALEXANDRIA.

Provost Marshal GRIFFITH, of Alexandria, has ascertained that a number of United States muskets have been since the battle of Bull Run concealed in houses in Alexandria, where they were placed by our retreating troops. These muskets are being gradually reclaimed.

THE CASES OF NORTHERN MERCHANTS.

Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, heard an application to-day from an Alexandria merchant to have the President review the recent decision of the Court ordering the payment of certain claims of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York. Both Judge FREESE and the agent of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co. have expressed the utmost willingness to have the position of the Court fully and fairly placed before the President, having the firmest confidence that the Administration will recognize the inevitable necessity of protecting the interests of loyal citizens, as against rebels in arms, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The rebel Government has estimated that it can obtain seven hundred millions of dollars of Northern property with which to carry on the war. If the plan of Judge FREESE is carried out, our Southern debtors will soon find out that if they do pay their debts to JEFF. DAVIS & Co. they are liable to be compelled to pay their legal creditors, should they ever come within the jurisdiction of a Provost-Martial's Court.

WILL LAGER BIER INTOXICATE?

Among other questions before the Alexandria Court, to-day, was, "Will lager beer intoxicate?" Several teutonic gentlemen undertook to convince Judge FREESE that lager was innocent of all evil, and, furthermore, allowed by Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BLENKER. The Court failed to "see it," mildly observing to the culprit, "I think you will come under our five dollar rule." So Hans paid his fine. The Court rules that if a man who has been drunk recognizes any man who has sold him liquor, or any house where he bought it, such man or the proprietor of such house must pay the fine, whether the liquor sold produced intoxication or not. During the two weeks that the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. McLEAN, has been doing Provost guard duty in Alexandria, not one member has been arrested for drunkenness.

NARROW ESCAPE OF COL. BETJE.

On Saturday Col. BETJE, of the Cameron Rifles, accompanied by his Adjutant and a Lieutenant of Engineers, passed beyond his lines at Anandale to within half a mile of Fairfax Court-house, and without being aware of the fact, they got within the rebel line of pickets. They were hailed by the rebels under the supposition that belonged to their own force, and they only discovered their mistake when Col. BETJE and his companions dashed past them. They exchanged shots with the rebels, and succeeded in getting to our lines uninjured. The same day private DENGER, of Col. BETJE'S regiment, who was near the rebel lines scouting, was shot through the leg by a rebel picket.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE COLONELCY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SECOND.

Senator WILSON resigned the Colonelcy of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment to-day. He has been induced to this by the urgent wish of the War Department, that he may accept a position on Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff. The Staff position will be of great service to him as Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, by making him familiar with the details of the operations of the army, by which the necessary legislation will be much facilitated. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, will appoint Capt. JESSE A. GORE, of the Tenth Infantry, regulars, to the vacant Colonelcy. Capt. GORE is one of the most accomplished officers in the service. He has just returned from Utah.

DRILLING MEN-OF-WARS MEN.

The drilling of men-of-wars men at the Navy-yard continues actively. Under the present Administration there have been about seventeen hundred men drilled in the yard at managing heavy guns, howitzers and small arms. Lieut. PARKER has fitted up one of the lofts so that it resembles the deck of a ship, with its hammocks, mess-tables, &c. Here Jack can be at home and thoroughly educated in many of his sea duties.

WATCHING THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

The Ice-boat and another steamer are at Smith's Point, watching the movements of the *Page*, which is at Quantico Creek. Gen. SICKLE'S Brigade is employed erecting works on the Maryland side, opposite Shipping Point.

BURSTING OF A PARROTT GUN.

This morning, while EDWARDS' Battery was practicing, at Fort Skadadle, back of Upton's Hill, one of the guns, a twenty-pound rifled Parrott, burst near the muzzle, and nearly two feet flew off in fragments. Though many were present witnessing the practice, fortunately, no one was killed, though two privates in one of the New-York regiments were seriously though not dangerously wounded. So unusual a circumstance as a gun bursting at the muzzle created much interest in the event. The gun was cast this year at the West Point Foundry, was used at Bull Run, and had not been fired in all more than a hundred times.

THE RIGHT WING QUIET.

There are no items of interest gleaned to-day through the right wing. The review of SMITH'S Division has been postponed. McCALL'S Division will be reviewed at 10 A. M. An unexpected press of business will prevent Gen. McCLELLAN from crossing over the river to-morrow.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY MADE REGULARS.

The Harris Light Cavalry has been accepted as a regiment of regulars, and is now known as the Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry.

A REGIMENT IN DELAWARE.

Application was made to-day at the War Department for permission to organize a regiment of infantry in the State of Delaware, to serve during the war. The application was granted, of course.

CAPT. SHIELDS TO BE RELEASED.

An order was issued to-day to the commandant of Fort Lafayette to release from custody Capt. SHIELDS, who was arrested at Bennington, Vt., a few days since. Capt. SHIELDS is a brother of H. L. SHIELDS, an officer in the rebel army, and was suspected of carrying on treasonable correspondence with him. An examination of some correspondence that had been intercepted, led to the arrest of the brother in Vermont.

GOING HOME.

Senator HARRIS leaves for home to-morrow morning.

Judge DAVIS and family left for New-York to-day.

GEN. SCOTT'S HEALTH.

The health of Gen. SCOTT does not improve. He grows more lethargic almost daily.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ORDER CONCERNING THE HARRISON'S ISLAND AFFAIR.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued the following order, which, however, throws not the least light on the causes of the disaster at Conrad's Ferry:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.—The Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, First California and Tammany Regiments, and the First United States Artillery and Rhode Island Battery, engaged in the affair of Monday last near Harrison's Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but situated as those troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of from five thousand to seven thousand, it was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory. The General Commanding feels increased confidence in the troops composing Gen. STONE'S Division, and is sure that when next they meet the enemy they will fully retrieve this check for which they are not accountable. By order of

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. STONE'S ORDERS TO COL. BAKER.

From the Tribune.

The following are exact copies of the orders from Gen. STONE to Col. BAKER, which were found beneath the lining of the latter's hat by Capt. YOUNG, the latter's Aid, after the body had been taken from the field. Both are deeply stained with Col. BAKER'S blood, and one of the bullets, which went through his head, carried away a corner of the first:

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 21, 1861.

Col. E. D. Baker, Com. of Brigade:

COLONEL: In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance the California Regiment of your brigade, or retire the regiments under Cols. LEE and DEVENS, now on the [almost rendered illegible by blood] Virginia side of the river, at your discretion—assuming command on arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel, your most obt. servt.,

CHAS. P. STONE, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.

The second order, which follows, was delivered on the battle-field by Col. COGGSWELL, who said to Col. BAKER, in reply to a question what it meant, "All right, go ahead." Thereupon, Col. BAKER put it in his hat without reading. An hour afterward he fell.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 22—11:50.

E. D. BAKER, Commanding Brigade—*Colonel*: I am informed that the force of the enemy is about 4,000, all told. If you can push them, you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburgh, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburgh and take the Gum Springs Road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road.

Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat, as far as Gosse Creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas, and have a strong position.

Report frequently, so that, when they are pushed, GORMER can come up on their flank.

Yours, respectively and truly,

CHARLES P. STONE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

A VERY DISCOURAGING VIEW OF OUR MILITARY PROSPECTS.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1861.

The manifest public impatience and demand that McCLELLAN should attack the enemy, indicate, I am inclined to think, how little the public yet appreciates the tremendous character of the war in which we are engaged and the immensity of the work we have undertaken. No loyal man would wish, of course, that we should attack the enemy without a reasonable prospect of success. The war, which is likely to continue several years under the most favorable circumstances, would be lengthened at least one year by an unsuccessful general attack. *My own opinion is that if we hold our own into the Winter, having secured Kentucky and Western Virginia, and not lost Missouri and Maryland, while recruiting our army and navy, we shall have abundant ground for thanksgiving.*

It is universally believed by well-informed men, I think, that the enemy is in larger force on the Potomac than we are. He has thus far shown better generalship than we have. His position with respect to rearward communications is superior to ours. The only advantage which we have over him is in the justness of our cause, in a superior generalship, (which remains to be proved,) and in the superior equipment and discipline of our force. Probably we are better disciplined and equipped on an average; yet, a considerable part of our force is very insufficiently equipped, and a much larger part is composed entirely of raw recruits not at all disciplined. *There is not one really well-disciplined regiment in the country.* Not one, regular, or volunteer; and the whole army of the Potomac is yet much more a mere mob than it is an army of soldiers.

There are almost no soldiers here as yet. Soldiers are not made in a day, nor in a month, nor in two months, with such officers as we have; and the majority of this army two months ago were civilians, without the remotest conception of the habits of soldiers. It is impossible to state too strongly the unfitness and inadaptation to the business of a soldier which seventy years of peace have wrought in the habits of the people. Neither among officers nor men do you yet see anything of the air and carriage which, when a traveler sees in Europe, he learns to say, "There is a soldier." I speak of regulars as well as volunteers. I don't mean that McCLELLAN is not a promising young General, nor that since he has been here there has not been under his guidance as much improvement in discipline as was possible for Americans under the circumstances. There has been most gratifying progress, and the troops that were here in July are comparatively exceedingly well disciplined now. But with reference to a true standard of discipline—the European standard or the American at the close of the Revolution—*there are no disciplined troops at Washington, officers or men.* * * * * * *

Festina lente! Let us have an army before we have a battle. *We can well afford to postpone it till Spring.* We have not begun to really feel the meaning of war yet, while the South is even now suffering and straining itself almost to the utmost. *We can afford to wait to make a sure thing of it.* The South loses everything in the necessity of merely maintaining its present army opposite us.

MUFF.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PUTNAM.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

The funeral of Lieut. WM. L. PUTNAM, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, killed at Ball's Bluff, took place to-day, in Rev. Dr. BARTON'S church, in Cambridge-street. There was a very large attendance, including Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and detachments of the military. Lieut. PUTNAM was born in 1840, received a liberal education in Europe, and was esteemed among the most promising young men of the State. He fell at the head of his Company, while assisting to support a wounded soldier.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Further Delay in the Departure from Hampton Roads.

Important General Order Regarding the Debarcation.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

To-day is the eleventh since the *Atlantic* left New-York, and the fifth since she sailed from Annapolis; but it finds her still in James River. Yet, no time has been lost by any one connected with the expedition, the utmost diligence and the most constant effort have been displayed; from this some slight idea may be formed of the difficulties which beset nearly every step of the enterprise. The long delay has itself necessitated still further procrastination, as additional stores of coal and water were consequently required. For a day or two past the fleet has been awaiting the arrival of Mr. BOUTELLE, whose experience in coast surveys is likely to prove an invaluable aid to the expedition. But although many have grumbled at what has seemed to them inexplicable or unnecessary, the officers in command have made good use of the time they were compelled to spend here in waiting. To-day a whole brigade was debarked on the beach, outside of Fortress Monroe, and both Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. DUPONT have assured me that the experience gained by this movement more than repays the disadvantage of the delay. The various minutiæ of landing becoming thus practically familiar, both officers and troops were enabled to foresee difficulties that otherwise would have been unanticipated, and by consequence we will obviate these difficulties, some of which would have otherwise proven almost insurmountable. The spectacle was an extremely lively one; twenty-six ships' boats were at one time by the side of the *Atlantic*, each bringing an officer to receive his orders, and the whole subsequent operation was unusually inspiriting. I forbear, however, to recite its particulars, lest they should be conveyed to the enemy. There will be time enough to describe debarkations when the actual one shall have occurred.

The assistance to be rendered to the military movements by the fleet will be immense. Besides the purely naval operations, the Commodore will be able to loan seamen for purely land service. Four hundred from the *Wabash* alone will be detached for this purpose, and this is only one specimen of the manner in which the two arms of the service will be combined. Twenty-four gunboats are to be comprised in the armament, each to carry four guns, forming a squadron unparalleled, in its peculiar nature, in American warfare—steam-gunboats having never before been used at all in our navy. This, besides the combination of such immense frigates as the *Wabash*, which carries forty-four guns, many of them rifled, whose efficiency was so completely tested at Hatteras, where some of the finest practice in gunnery ever known is said to have occurred. Commodore BARRON, who at one time commanded the *Wabash*, when its present Captain (RODGERS) was his First Lieutenant, was extremely anxious to witness the result of a naval engagement in which one of these superb steam-frigates should take part. He was gratified recently, and is said to have expressed the utmost admiration of the success of his old ship and guns. Of course, purely as a matter of service and skill—with the ulterior effects he cannot be supposed to be particularly gratified.

Every confidence is felt by those engaged in the naval force of this expedition. The country, it is true expects great things from its navy, but the navy has never yet disappointed the country, and there seems no probability that this emergency is to inaugurate disaster. The Commodore is regarded as a master spirit, and is efficiently supported by such skillful men as RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, (his flag-ship,) Capt. DAVIS, sailing officer of the entire fleet, all well known already to the country, and anxious still further to distinguish themselves. Several of the officers on these ships are Southerners—even South Carolinians—but all are animated by an enthusiastic loyalty. Indeed, I have observed, especially in the navy, that when patriots have once gone through with the great struggle between country and friends, their devotion is ever after of the most ardent sort. They seem particularly anxious to blot out the stigma which the treason of others has thrown on the fair fame of this branch of the service.

Of course, the utmost anxiety is felt in regard to the weather. It is now hoped that we may be able to sail to-morrow. Gen. SHERMAN has transferred his headquarters from the transport *Atlantic* to the *Wabash*, probably for the purpose of obtaining more effectual and constant communication with his commander, Flag-officer DUPONT, the transfer being marked by a salute of thirteen guns, the same paid to a Major-General, and by the cheers of those vessels passed by the Commander. The captains of the transports have paid their last visit to Commodore DUPONT, and received their final instructions, their signals, &c. The General commanding has issued a general order dictating the order of battle or debarkation to be preserved, and appealing to the patriotism and devotion of the troops; and if BOUTELLE arrives, as he is expected to do this evening, we shall sail to-morrow (Saturday) morning, unless stormy weather interposes. There seems, at the time of my writing, an imminent possibility of such an interposition; and, indeed, it would be wrong to send this letter without reminding the readers of the TIMES of the thousand chances which the elements may bring to contend against us in this important movement. The Hatteras Coast, along which we are first to pass, is one of the most inhospitable in the world; famous for the winds that blow along it, and the shoals and the currents that render it especially dangerous; the season of the year is that at which storms especially prevail in this neighborhood; and after everything that human foresight and prudence can suggest has been done, there must still remain this great uncertainty which ever attends movements that depend upon the winds and waves. However, the officers of the navy and the transport fleet are experienced in navigation, many of them particularly acquainted with this vicinity, and all are hopeful.

PREPARATIONS FOR DISEMBARKING ON THE ENEMY'S COAST—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Everything is now in readiness for the departure of the expedition to the coast, but, from present indications, we shall not hoist anchor to-day. The wind is blowing hard from the southeast, and the weather-wise say that as the day grows older old Boreas will respire with increasing force. However, he seldom continues his blasts from the southeast longer than twenty-four hours at a time, and then, apparently exhausted by his effort, reposes in peace. His next genial mood will assuredly be taken advantage of by the commanders of the fleet, and to-morrow is likely to find us under way. There is no obstacle in the way of such noble vessels as the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Vanderbilt*, and most of the naval squadron going to sea to-day, but there are numerous smaller crafts necessary to the success of the expedition, and they cannot venture out.

Gen. SHERMAN is now quartered on the *Wabash*, which thus becomes the flag-ship of the commanders both of the military and naval forces. The General has left the larger part of his Staff on board the *Atlantic*, only taking with him Capt. PELOUZE, the Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. THEODORE DUNCAN, Signal Officer; and Lieut. MERRILL, Aid-de-Camp.

The disembarkation of troops yesterday was not so extensive an affair as was intended. Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade only was put on shore. The landing was, in the main, satisfactory to the officers, but much valuable experience was gained by the practice, and several defects, which the experiment developed, will be remedied.

An interesting general order was issued yesterday, and read on board each vessel. I subjoin a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, E. C., STEAMER ATLANTIC, Oct. 25, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19.—1. This command will sail for its destination in a very few days, under convoy of a naval squadron, commanded by Commander DUPONT. The transports will move in three columns, and in rear of the main body of the squadron. The transports belonging to the First Brigade will compose the right column; those of the Second Brigade and Third Rhode Island Regiment the centre, and those of the Third Brigade, and the Battalion of Volunteer Engineers, the left column.

2. Each vessel will retain its order in column, and the columns will move in parallel lines equidistant, regulating from the right. The sail vessels and other transports, inadequate to the task of sailing with the fleet, will be towed by such steamers as the Chief Quartermaster may designate. Commander DUPONT, in cooperation with the land forces, has kindly made such an arrangement of his fleet as will secure the transports from unnecessary diffusion, and all senior officers on transports, and masters of vessels, will enter into the spirit of, and conform to these arrangements, a plan of which will be duly given.

The General Commanding announces to the Expeditionary Corps that *it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast*, and probably under circumstances which will demand the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity, on the part of every officer and man of his command. In consideration of the justness and holiness of our cause, of the ardent patriotism which has prompted the virtuous and industrious citizens of our land to fly to their country's standard in the moment of her peril, he most confidently believes that he will be effectually and efficiently supported in his efforts to overthrow a zealous, active and wily foe, whose cause is unholy, and principles untenable.

3. On the approach of the transports to the place of disembarkation, each Brigade Commander will anchor his transports as near each other as practicable, and will at the proper time superintend the disembarkation of his brigade. The surf boats, and other means of disembarkation at hand, are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men. The surf boats are different sizes: two of the largest may take the officers and men of a company of 100 men; two of the next size a company of 70 men, and so on in proportion. The other means of transportation may take remainder of a brigade, with probably one or two sections of field artillery.

4. The disembarkment will be made in three lines. The first line will be the brigade of Gen. WRIGHT, flanked by two sections of HAMILTON'S Light Battery, accompanied by the squad of Regular Sappers and Miners, and two companies of SERRELL'S Volunteer Engineers, with a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and sand bags. The second line will be the brigade of Gen. STEVENS, and, if necessary, accompanied by a section of HAMILTON'S Battery, and two field pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island Regiment. The reserve will be composed of Gen. VIELE'S brigade, the remaining portions of SERRELL'S Volunteer Engineers and the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

5. The boats of not only each company, but of each regiment and brigade, will land abreast, as far as practicable, and in the order of battle. The utmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order. Should it be found impracticable to land immediately from the lighters, then the surf-boats, when emptied, will immediately proceed to the rapid landing of the men from the lighters; and as soon as the whole line is landed, all the boats will return and bring forward in like manner the troops of the second line, and so with the reserve.

6. The general officers and commanders of battalions, &c., will be furnished in time with the plan of descent and the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the ground on which to establish itself, and if opposed by greatly superior numbers to manœuvre and probably to momentarily intrench. If not seriously opposed the first line, after overcoming immediate difficulties, will continue to drive backward the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting distance from the shore, before the landing of the General Commanding, or without his special order.

7. The commanding officer of the Naval Squadron has kindly consented to furnish 300 sailors to assist in launching and manning the surf-boats, and he appeals to the patriotism of the masters, mates and sailors of the several transports, to furnish an additional number of coxswains and oarsmen. Any deficiency of oarsmen in surf-boats will be supplied from the platoons on board of these respectively, so that each boat, when ready, may be rapidly rowed ashore. The soldier oarsmen will land and form with their platoons.

8. General and field officers, with their respective staffs, will endeavor to obtain landing-boats for themselves, and the necessary coxswains and oarsmen from the transports and other hired vessels of the fleet.

9. The senior officers of the troops on board each transport will arrange with the master for voluntary helps of this kind, which may be needed and can be given, and will make a special report to Headquarters, as early as practicable, of the assistance thus rendered.

10. As soon as the landing shall have been effected, the surf and other landing boats will revert to the Chief Quartermaster for immediate supplies.

11. The sick and non-effective men will remain on board the several transports, until provision can be made for them on shore. The non-effectives will be especially charged with the care of the sick, under directions to be left by the respective medical officers.

12. Medical officers, excepting one from each brigade, to be designated by the respective brigade commanders, will land with the troops. The three medical officers left afloat will, under the direction of the Medical Director, divide the duty by visiting all the sick on board, including those of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and the battalion of Volunteer Engineers. By order of

(Signed,) Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

LOUIS H. PELOUZE, Capt. 15th Inf., Asst. Adj't. Gen. H. J. W.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 27, via BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

The great expedition has been delayed by the prevalent gale.

Two prisoners belonging to a Georgia regiment were yesterday brought in from Great Bethel.

Some refugees from Yorktown state that the rebels are in considerable force in the vicinity, and that there is an apprehension of an early attack by the National troops.

There is a large fleet of transports at Old Point, destined for Washington, unable to ascend the Potomac River.

Commodious barracks are being erected for the contrabands, none of whom are to go with the expedition. Gen. MEIGS has directed Quartermaster TALLMADGE to provide for them in the way of shelter and clothing, as well as has been customary with good masters in Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

TWO SUCCESSES OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

CAIRO, Monday, Oct. 28.

A party of thirty men, of the Illinois Twenty-eighth, while scouting, on Saturday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and Infantry 13 miles below this place. A brisk engagement ensued. The rebels were routed, with the loss of a Captain, Lieutenant and several wounded. No loss on our side.

PADUCAH, Ky., Monday, Oct. 28.

Three companies of the Illinois Ninth Regiment went to Saratoga, 48 miles up the Cumberland River, on Saturday, and attacked a company of rebel cavalry, 100 strong, completely routing them. The rebel loss is 13 killed and 24 prisoners. Fifty-two horses and all their camp equipage were also taken. The Nationals had two wounded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. R. N. EAGLE, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, recruiting officer in Hudson-street for the mounted service, will shortly take command of his Company, which has been in active service for some months past, and which, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, made the brilliant charge at Fairfax Court-house. Capt. EAGLE has seen a good deal of service. He had a command of a company of Texan Rangers previous to receiving a First Lieutenant's commission in the United States Army, in 1855, and since then has been on duty with his company on the frontiers. He is a native of this City, but was appointed from Texas.

The Cape Hatteras prisoners on Bedloe's Island are more healthy than those confined on Governor's Island. Several of the latter are in hospital, and eighty or ninety sick in the Castle, while none of the former are in hospital.

The rebel frigate *Brandywine*, towed by the steamer *Bienville*, has left for Hampton Roads, where she will be stationed as a hospital and storeship. She has been lying in the mud off the Navy-yard for the last ten years, her last service being in the Brazil squadron in 1851.

Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, remains in the garrison on Governor's Island.

The storeship *Supply* has hauled alongside the wharf in place of the *Relief*, and will be filled up with stores as soon as her ballast is discharged. The *Relief* is under the caulkers and carpenters' hands.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Reoccupation of Springfield by the National Forces.

The Daring Charge of Fremont's Body Guard.

Rumors Relative to the Movements of Price.

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, Polk Co., Mo., Saturday, Oct. 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Gen. FREMONT and Staff arrived at Bolivar, Polk County, sixteen miles from Camp Morrisey, and encamped this evening on the outskirts of the town. Bolivar, like nearly all the towns in the Southwest, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being all closed and many of the houses abandoned.

It is now ascertained that the loss of the Fremont Body-guard in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was six to eight killed, and some fifteen to twenty wounded. A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. One sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and a rebel placed a pistol at a surgeon's head, and was in the very act of firing, when the Major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at the horse's feet.

Col. CARR'S Third Illinois Cavalry, and Maj. HOLMAN'S Sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Gen. SIGEL'S Division will march there at midnight.

Gen. FREMONT and Staff, and Gen. SIGEL'S Divison, depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight, to-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening.

Gen. MCKINSTRY was two miles north of Warsaw last night. Gen. POPE was this side of the Osage, and Gen. HUNTER in advance of him, all marching to this point.

It understand that in the forthcoming battle Gens. LANE and STURGIS will have the left wing, Gen. HUNTER the right, ASBOTH the main column, and MCKINSTRY'S division will form the reserve, Gen. SIGEL taking the advance.

Nothing further has been heard from PRICE, and no news from BEN. MCCULLOCH.

IMPORTANT RUMORS RELATIVE TO PRICE.

TIPTON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 28.

A special despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Gen. KENNEDY, who has just returned to Sedalia from PRICE'S army, says, PRICE'S men are much dissatisfied at the prospect of leaving the State, and that they will force him to make a stand within our borders.

On the other hand, it is ascertained that Gen. JOHNSTON has left Kentucky to take command of PRICE'S and MCCULLOCH'S forces, and that before leaving that State he sent couriers to PRICE and MCCULLOCH, directing them to fall back into Arkansas, and not give Gen. FREMONT battle until he could reach them.

Gen. KENNEDY says GEN. FREMONT will find a much larger force to contend with than he imagines.

Considerable numbers of Gen. PRICE'S rebels are arriving in this section daily, and it is feared that they will renew their plundering habits as soon as our troops leave.

MAJOR ZAGONI.

Major ZAGONI, whose brilliant cavalry charge at the head of FREMONT'S body guard upon the rebels at Springfield we announced in our yesterday's issue, was formerly an officer under Gen. GARIBALDI. While in his service he was brevetted Captain of artillery by the Piedmontese Government, and decorations, which he habitually wears, testify to the brave deeds which he achieved before coming to this country. In person Major ZAGONI is tall and very fine looking, and his appearance would indicate that he is about thirty-five years of age.

Academy of Music.

Mr. ULLMAN was favored by the elements last night. The pluvial gods, who have presided so handsomely at all his previous operatic entertainments, withdrew their attentions on this occasion, and permitted the musically-inclined to gratify their tastes without the incumbrance of an umbrella. The attendance, in consequence, was all that a sanguine manager could desire. All the best seats in the house were occupied, and even the realms above were fairly tenanted. Such houses from the start would have insured us an early opera season; as it is, they will heal some of the gaping wounds of a stricken management.

The programme was certainly varied and attractive enough. Two little operas, quite new to our public, "Les Noces de Jeannette" and "Betly," were produced, and as if this were not enough, an excellent concert was sandwiched between the first and second parts. Of the latter we need only say that Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor MARONI and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS were the artists. Their execution of the four *morceaux* which constituted the programme, was all that could be desired.

The operas, too, were very successful, and may be regarded as a very desirable acquisition to the repertoire. The crowded state of our columns prevents an extended notice of them this morning.

Mr. ULLMAN will take his last benefit to-night in Brooklyn, when the rich programme of last evening will be repeated. It is to be hoped that our friends in the Sister City will come forward liberally on this occasion.

Reply of J. Alston Marsh to a Card Signed by E. Bowis Livingston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subscriber begs to submit to a candid public the following answer to the remarks respecting him, under the signature of "E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON," which appeared in your issue of the 26th inst. On my return to the City, after a somewhat protracted absence, I was made aware of certain *unfavorable* continually repeated by an individual of the above name respecting myself. I at once proceeded to inquire into the facts, viz.:

Certain remarks alleged to have been made by me about the Seventh Regiment.

In that gallant corps I have certainly more personal friends than in any similar organization, and no expressions used by me *knowingly* could have been other than in their praise.

As to any written apology purporting to have been signed by me, I will only say that I am and was unconscious; and that the object of a message dated on the 27th inst., sent by me to the signer of the "card" was merely to test a braggadocio, and prevent him from making a large capital out of an insignificant affair. Begging your indulgence for the use of your columns for this brief statement, I will only add that the posters issued and circulated under my signature will afford a sufficient estimate of the character of "E. LEWIS LIVINGSTON."

J. ALSTON MARSH.

MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1861.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Financial Troubles of the Rebels.

Circular of Mr. Memminger on the Produce Loan.

Interesting Melange of Facts and Rumors.

Southern papers of late dates, from various points, bring us important documents and general information. That there is trouble in the rebel finances, is apparent from the following

ADDRESS OF MR. MEMMINGER ON THE PRODUCE LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive Subscriptions to the Produce Loan:

GENTLEMEN: Inquiries have been made from various quarters:

1. Whether, during the continuance of the blockade, any efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions?

2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The first inquiry seems to imply a misunderstanding of the scheme of the subscriptions. Many persons have supposed that the Government was to have some control of the produce itself; others, that the time of sale appointed by the subscription was to be absolute and unconditional. The caption at the head of the lists, when examined, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasurer the amount subscribed, in exchange for Confederate Bonds. The transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the government so much money, and in order to complete the transaction a time and place are appointed when the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is that it shall certainly be completed at some time, and that is secured by the engagement of the planter.

Whether that time be December or June, is simply a question of convenience, and works no injury to either party. The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bond only when the money is paid.

It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade simply suspends the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent to a postponement of the sale.

You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscriptions, and you are authorized to say that the Government will consent to a reasonable extension of the time appointed for sale.

2. The next inquiry is as to promise of material aid from the Government to the planters.

In answering this inquiry, I am to speak in advance of any act of Congress. What that body may see fit to do is not for me to determine. I can merely express the views of the Department; these must govern your actions until reversed by a higher authority. It would be a sufficient answer to the inquiry to say that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No power is granted to any Department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no cause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be said that the Constitution of the provisional Government may be altered by Congress, and it is the duty of this Department to prepare the way for such alteration, if in its judgment the financial necessities of the country demand the change.

I am not disposed, then, to close the inquiry with the abrupt manner thus made by the Constitution, and will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic merits.

Two plans of relief had been proposed. The one is that the Government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payments is to be made by the issuance of Treasury notes; and, therefore, if we put aside for the present the many and serious objections to the possession, transportation and management of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would require its whole value, less the amount of subscriptions cotton at $200,000,000, and the subscription at $50,000,000. The purchase would then require $150,000 of Treasury notes, and if to this sum be added the amount of value for other agricultural products, which would certainly claim the same benefit, the sum required would probably reach $175,000,000.

The amount called for by the other plan of making an advance would depend upon the proportion of that advance. Few of the advocates of this plan have put it lower than five cents per pound on cotton, and at the same rate on other produce. It may, therefore, be very fairly set down at about $100,000,000.

If we consider, first, the least objectionable of these plans, it is certainly that which requires the smaller sum; and, if this be found impracticable, the larger must, of necessity, be rejected. Our inquiry, then, may be narrowed down to a proposal that the Government should issue one hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be distributed among the planting community upon the pledge of the forthcoming crop.

The first remarkable feature in this scheme is, that it proposes that a new government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting. The "organization of labor" has called forth many ingenious attempts, both speculative and practical, among well established governments, but always with disastrous failure. With us, however, the experiment is proposed to a new government which is engaged in a gigantic war, and which must rely on credit to furnish means to carry on that war. Our enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during 45 years of peace—their fleets have been built at our joint expense. With all these on hand they yet are obliged to expend nearly ten millions of dollars per week to carry on the war. Can we expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure? Suppose that it may require two hundred millions of dollars, then the proposal is, that at a time when we are called upon to raise this large sum for the support of the government, we shall raise a further sum of one hundred millions for the benefit of the planting interests.

For it must be observed, first, that the Government receives no benefit whatever from this advance. The money is paid to each individual planter; and, in exchange, the Government receives only his bond or note—or, if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton. That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, and receives in exchange planters' notes or produce, which it does not need, and cannot, in any way, make use of.

It is must be observed, in the next place, that Treasury notes have now become the currency of the country. They are, therefore, the measure of value. In this view it is the duty of Government to limit their issue, as far as practicable, to that amount which is the limit of its currency. Every person acquainted with this branch of political science is aware that, if the currency passes this point, it not only becomes depreciated, but it disturbs the just relations of society, precisely as though an arbitrary power should change the weights and measures of a country. If the currency of a country should be suddenly extended from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars, that which was measured by one dollar is now measured by two, and every article must be paid for at double its former price. The Government, from the necessities of war, is the largest of all purchasers, and thus, by a kind of suicidal act, compels itself to pay two dollars for what one would formerly have purchased, and at this rate of advance two hundred millions of dollars can effect no more than one hundred millions of dollars would have effected before—or, in other words, one hundred millions of dollars are actually sunk in the operation.

Such a condition of the currency the Government has anxiously endeavored to guard against. The war tax was laid for the purpose of creating a demand for Treasury notes, and a security for their redemption. Their redundancy has been carefully guarded against by allowing them to be funded in eight per cent. bonds. If necessity shall compel the Government to issue for the defence of the country, and to keep out two hundred millions, it is plain that every accession must impair and may defeat all the precautions.

If the Government should undertake, for the sake of private interests, so large an increase of issue, it may hazard its entire credit and stability. The experiment is too dangerous, and relief for the planters must be sought in some other dirrction; and may not that remedy be found?

In the first place, let the planters immediately take measures for Winter crops to relieve the demand for grain and provisions. Let them proceed to divert part of their labor from cotton and make their own clothing and supplies. Then let them apply to the great resource presented by the money capital in banks and private hands. Let this capital come forward and assist the agricultural interest. Heretofore the banks have employed a large part of their capital in the purchase of Northern exchange. Let them apply this portion to factors' acceptances of planters' drafts secured by pledge of the produce in the planters' hands. An extension of time usually allowed on these drafts would overcome most of the difficulties. This extension could safely reach the probable time of sale of the crops, inasmuch as the suspension of specie payments throughout the entire Confederacy relieves each bank from calls for coin. The banks are accustomed to manage loans of this character, and will conduct the operation with such skill as will make them mutually advantageous. The amount of advance asked from the banks would be greatly less than if advances were offered by the Government, and all the evils incident to government agencies would be avoided.

It seems to me, therefore, that it is neither necessary nor wise to adopt the dangerous experiment. It is far better that the resources of the community should endeavor to relieve themselves by its own exertions, and, if an effort be at once made by so intelligent a class as the planters, it will result in relief. Delay in these efforts, occasioned by vague expectations of relief from Government, which cannot be realized, may defeat that which is yet practicable.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMENTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 24.

If we understand correctly the proposition for buying the cotton and tobacco crops with treasury notes, Mr. MEMMINGER wholly misapprehends it. He looks upon it as a scheme for the "organization of labor"—as a sort of socialist project, by which Government undertakes to provide for the wants of a thriftless and worthless community, for, and in consideration of—nothing. This is a total misconception of the project, and of the deep and devoted spirit of patriotism which prompts it on the part of the people. Its object is to bring the vast resources of the country, now lying dormant and inert, into vigorous action, to repel the public enemy, and make good our independence. No land more abounds in all the substantial materials for comfort and independence, and, when the markets of the world are open, in the elements of wealth. But, under existing circumstances, they are of little avail. The tokens or representatives of value are wanting us. To supply this deficiency, and save ourselves from perishing in the midst of abundance, is the end proposed by this scheme.

But Mr. MEMMINGER tells us that this scheme, instead of aiding the Government, will embarrass it; that the Government will have to raise two hundred millions to prosecute the war; that to raise an additional hundred millions for the relief of the planting interest will be an additional burden, to that amount, on the resources of the Government. If this were so, his conclusion would be right, and the scheme would at once be rejected. But his error proceeds from the fallacy of regarding the people of the Confederate States and the Government thereof as separate, independent and antagonistic entities. The idea is founded on "the projection" (to use a map-maker's phrase) of the old Yankee system at Washington, and should not be tolerated for a moment in the new Republic of the South. For every moment of its existence the Confederate Government is indebted to the people, whose creature it is, and who have breathed into it the breath of life. But, is the issue of a hundred millions of treasury notes by the Government equivalent to the payment of so much specie by the Government? They may serve the people as money, but they cost the Government nothing but the paper on which they are printed. They do not bear interest; and if the article, for which they are given, be intrinsically valuable, the solvency and ultimate redemption are insured, at the same time that the community is relieved by a timely and judicious use of its credit. But, says Mr. MEMMINGER, this one hundred millions of treasury notes will come in competition with the two hundred millions, necessary for the war, and depreciate the value of the whole, and enhance the price of whatever Government wishes to buy. To prevent this result, Mr. M. withholds the hundred millions, but suggests that planters get the same amount of paper money from the banks; as though this paper money would not inflate prices quite as much as the same amount of any other sort of paper money. To prevent the country from being flooded with this worthless paper money, which in the end will swamp the banks and scatter ruin through the land, is one great reason with us for desiring a paper currency which will possess an intrinsic value. "The suspension of specie payments throughout the entire Confederacy (says Mr. M.) relieves each bank from calls on coin," *i. e.*, those institutions, that already have out four for one, may throw out as much as they choose; there is no check upon them whatever. This unfolds a terrible future for the country.

The proposal is, that at a time when we are called upon to raise this large sum ($200,000,000) for the support of Government, we shall raise a further sum of $100,000,000 for the benefit of the planting interest. [The Treasury notes bear no interest, and only cost the Government the paper they are printed on. They are supposed to be represented by cotton bales and hogsheads of tobacco.] For it must be observed first, that the Government receives no benefit whatever from this advance. [Is it of no benefit to the free government of a free people that its citizens are enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labor, of which they are deprived by a state of blockade and war? That the Government can derive no pecuniary benefit, is its fault, as we shall show hereafter.] "The money is paid to each individual planter, and in exchange the Government receives only his bond or note; or, if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton." [This is more than the Government gets by the produce loan; for, while the planter in that gets nothing, the Government get nothing.] "That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, (its own notes without interest,) and receives in exchange planters' notes or produce, which it does not need, and cannot, in any way, make use of."

It is this incapacity we complain of, which along with other evidences of inefficiency, excites so much distrust and alarm in the country. We believe that the cotton and tobacco crops in the hands of a wise, energetic and enterprising government, would in spite of the blockade and war, be sources of boundless credit and irresistible strength. Those articles are in demand all over the civilized world. Suppose our Government, six months ago, had had in warehouse and insured, $200,000,000 worth of tobacco and cotton, bought at eight and ten cents, they could, by proper energy, have had credit to that amount in London, and our coast might, at this moment be thoroughly guarded by steel-plated steamers. The same result, by the same means, might still be effected, perhaps in time to anticipate the inroads which the enemy meditate against us. We know they are making immense preparations to burn our cities and ravage our river shores, by means of iron-cased vessels; and yet, so far as we are advised, our authorities are making NO preparations to meet them. It will be a poor boast for Mr. MEMMINGER that he has expended but fifty millions, if, for the want of a few additional millions, our cities are destroyed and our land desolated.

Mr. MEMMINGER suggests, as serious objections, "the possession, transportation and management of the crops by the Government." We do not understand that the scheme proposes to throw these labors on the Government. Let the crops be sent to warehouses and insured by the planter for twelve months, the certificate of the inspector and the policy of insurance to be forwarded to the Treasury Department. A few additional clerks to register these would be the only increase of patronage involved in the proceeding. Even if 500 agents were required, the scheme would be less obnoxious than that which has sent forth five or six thousand collectors and assessors in quest or a petty tax, which may serve little other end than to reimburse the officers and harass the people.

Virginia, though interested in this scheme, is to a less amount than the States to the south of us. The Cotton States, which produce but a single crop, are reduced to a very painful condition. They cannot sell their cotton—they are not even permitted to deliver it in readiness for sale. The consequence is, that they will, for the means of subsistence, be at the mercy of the usurers. If this were all, they, as well as we, would make a shift to weather the storm; but the safety of the Republic is at stake. The Secretary's policy is playing into the hands of the enemy and aggravating the evils of the blockade, which, under a wiser dispensation, instead of evils, would be blessings.

The following article is from the Richmond *Whig* of an earlier date:

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

"There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the country regarding the conduct of our public affairs. Many letters we receive admonish us of this fact. One correspondent goes so far as to say, that this feeling of uneasiness is augmented by the silence of the Press. For months, while the War Department was in hands utterly incompetent, not a murmur of complaint found its way to the public ear, through the columns of the papers. The apprehension exists, in view of the sluggishness of our operations, that similar imperfections still continue, and are smothered over by the remissness of editors.

There may be something in this. We, in common with the Press and people, received the Administration with open arms and unbounded confidence. We all felt that our destinies were linked with it. We had faith in its zeal; we had an aversion to distrusting its capacity for promoting our common wishes. The deplorable consequences, which resulted from the mistaken confidence in the War Department, are still felt, and may at this very time be causing the embarrassments which shed such a gloom over the land. There is, however, another branch of the public service, little less important than the War Department, which attracts public attention and excites anxiety: that which relates to the ways and means for defraying the expenses of the war.

It is evident our expenditures cannot fall short of three hundred millions of dollars. What expedients has the Secretary of the Treasury proposed by which to raise this amount of money? We are only aware of the loan for $15,000,000, authorized by the Congress at Montgomery—of which only ten millions have been taken; the produce loan, which has yielded only some thousand bales of cotton, not yet sold, and not likely to be sold soon; the $100,000,000 treasery notes, authorized by the last session of Congress, and the direct tax, which may yield fifteen millions. This is the sum total, and on its face it does not reach one half of the inevitable expenditure. The failure to realize the loan for the whole of the fifteen million proves, not a want of zeal among our people, but the absence of money. No people are richer in *property*, necessary to the support of life, but not convertible into specie; and none have more valuable products, when the markets of the world are open, but valueless under existing circumstances. As to the Produce loan, we suppose every man in the Confederacy, except the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. DE BOW, is conscious of its utter failure. The direct tax, when collected, may produce fifteen millions. But that, in connection with the State taxes, will require more than the amount of money in the hands of the people. The banks will be the only recourse, and they, to meet the wants of the community, will be forced to expand to a point prohibited by their charters, and endangering the worth of their notes. The remaining and most considerable item is the hundred millions of Treasury notes. Without this item, supposed to be opposed to all Mr. Memmingers's financial views, he would have not more than 25 millions with which to confront 300 millions of expenditure; with it, he can only muster 125 millions, leaving an unprovided deficit of 175 millions of dollars.

It will do no harm to look the difficulty square in the face. The war must go on. It will require large sums of money. The people, who have no money, are willing to mortgage every particle of property they own to feed, clothe and pay the army. But how does the Secretary of the Treasury propose to raise the missing 175 millions? The Direct Tax is already accounted for on the other side; the Produce Loan cannot be relied on for a dollar; and any other mode of borrowing is wholly impracticable. If 8 per cent. stock is not taken, neither would 20 per cent.; and for the same reason, the want of money of the conventional representative of value.

It will not do to postpone this vital question till our armies are paralyzed for the want of money, as they were six weeks ago for the want of arms and powder. If Mr. MEMMINGER can fight the war through without money, nobody would be more rejoiced at it than we would be. But we do not believe he or any one else can achieve impossibilities. We know vast sums of money will be necessary to work out this great cause. If he has any other expedient for raising these sums than by converting the production of the country into currency, it will be a great relief to know what it is. Our conviction is, that if a wise forecast had been exercised in this regard, the Confederate States might six months ago have had one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions to their credit in London, and our coast might now be guarded at all points by iron-plated steamers.

Slow coaches will not do in revolutionary times. The Yankees are issuing indefinite millions of Treasury notes, based on nothing but the faint hope of our subjugation; and with them, though in competition with Sterling bills, they fancy they will be able to wage successful war against us. While we, who have cotton bales and tobacco hogsheads, which possess political as well as financial value to make them the basis of the best currency in the world, refuse to profit by them.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Southern Commercial Convention has been holding a session at Macon, Ga., as we learn from a letter in the Memphis *Appeal*, dated Oct. 18. Mr. VERNON, one of the members of the Convention, offered the following address and direct trade resolutions:

To the Members of the Convention:

Your attention is called to the accompanying resolutions which have been referred to the Business Committee for consideration. We are free to confess that we aim in these resolutions to strike a decisive and deadly blow at Northern trade and New-York banking influence. The people of the South have learned what value to place on mere pretensions. We desire acts, and acts so unmistakable as to settle this question at once and forever. We propose to tax Northern coastwise importations. We propose to tax Northern exchange. We propose to tax Northern shipping. We propose to open our ports to the commerce of the world during the war. We propose, through King Cotton, to shatter that blockade to atoms; but, above all, we propose to utilize and convert the cotton crop, thus giving relief to the Government and the planter. This we propose to do by declaring all cargoes free that run the blockade, allowing the ships to take back cotton. We propose, also, to place a general European insurance upon our entire crop, under the operations of which LINCOLN dare not touch a bale of our cotton. We propose to do this by making all the original bills drawn upon the faith of the cotton crop payable abroad. This lifts our exchanges over the head of New-York, introduces our produce bills into the cheap money markets there, and being hypothecated in forming a basis of credit, gives Europe, to the extent of such hypothecation or advance, a peremptory right in our crop, subject to the conditions we may impose. The placing of our cotton bills in Europe is a simple process. The planter draws upon his factor, who gives the usual acceptance, with this difference, that instead of accepting payable at the South or in New-York, he accepts payable in Europe at the point most convenient to the banker. The insurance offices, by issuing policies of insurance upon cotton plantations, perfects the security. With these explanations, the following resolutions are submitted for your consideration. If we are in earnest—if we mean to act as well as talk, it is only necessary to strike at the root of the present financial and commercial policy of the South. Let the policy indicated in these resolutions be adopted and there will be no need of harassing our own merchants, and middling cotton will, in four months, bring 12 cents a pound, cash, in every Southern market. Utilize our cotton crop, open our ports, strike down Northern exchange by legislation and by making all cotton bills payable abroad—these are measures at once simple, direct and effective, which we need:

Resolved, That an extra or discriminating duty of twenty per centum be laid by Congress, by special enactment, or added to the Tariff bill, upon all importations, the production or manufacture of foreign countries, which shall be imported or shipped from or through any port or city of the United States of America, and a duty of $1 per ton register on all bottoms entering any port of the Confederate States from any port of the United States.

Resolved, That a direct "income tax" of twenty per centum shall be levied by Congress, for the period of ten years, upon all foreign bills of exchange drawn through, upon, or remitted through, or negotiated in and for account of parties resident in the United States of America, as well as ten per centum upon all bills, notes, or other obligations of debt, or contract, made payable to any city or place in the United States of America, for a similar period of ten years.

Resolved, That our Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to foreign courts be authorized to enter into treaty stipulations for a term of years with nations recognizing our independence, to grant such nations the access of our ports, with their ships and merchandise, upon the most liberal terms which Congress, in its judgment, may concede.

Resolved, That Congress shall remit the duties upon all vessels which shall run the blockade, or be entered in violation of it during the war, and that the seaport cities are recommended in such cases to remit all port and city dues.

Resolved, That every ship thus entering our ports, bringing valuable cargoes of necessaries for our people, and supplies for our brave countrymen in arms, shall be allowed to take back to Europe a cargo of cotton or other southern produce; provided, that such shipments of cotton shall be for manufacturers' account, and for actual consumption.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall appoint Commercial Representatives abroad, in accordance with the act of Congress already passed in relation thereto; and in the appointment of such commercial or consular agents, selections shall be made from the commercial class, and who are best able to represent the mercantile interests of our people abroad.

Resolved, That no man shall be appointed as a Consul or Commercial Representative, who is not willing to proceed at once to the seat of duty and serve the Government during the war, without compensation.

These resolutions, the correspondent writes, were postponed in the Business Committee and passed over from time to time, until it was too late to debate them. They were, however, called for by the Convention in the last hour of its session, and would have passed but for the argument put forward by Gen. DUFF GREEN, as Chairman of the Committee, followed by a parliamentary movement which cut off the debate, and laid them on the table.

The position taken by Gen. DUFF GREEN was that these resolutions were so fatal to Northern commerce with the South, so destructive of all hope of New-York ever again participating in the importation of our goods, in our wealth, through the discount of our cotton bills and the control of our exchange, that to pass them would be to prolong the war. That the direct trade resolutions, in fact, would make any adjustment with the North impossible, and prevent any reconstruction of the commercial and financial connections between the North and South. These views, suddenly put forward, had great weight with the Convention. All debate being cut off by the nature of the motion with which Gen. DUFF GREEN closed the argument, the "direct trade resolutions" were tabled.

The greatest excitement followed this unexpected vote. The direct trade men were only the more convinced of the importance of these measures from the fact that their opponents considered them too dangerour to the North. They believe that the free-trade resolutions, unless practalized by "direct trade," would not give to the South the full measure of commercial benefit desired. It was also contended for, and I think with great force, that one of the objects, if not the paramount object of the Convention, was to indicate the necessary preparatory means to prevent the North from ever again having any control over our trade. For one, I am free to confess that the objections urged by Gen. GREEN were, to my mind, the very reason why the direct trade resolutions should have been passed. The fact that they were so dangerous to the North is the best evidence of their necessity to the South.

In order to allow the utmost harmony to prevail, it was agreed to suppress the exciting debate which flowed from this unexpected position of Gen. GREEN. But I understand that the direct trade resolutions will be taken up soon, in another form, and pressed upon the consideration of the Government.

Outside of the interest to the mercantile community which these resolutions possess, a significant and important political element is developed by their defeat, as above stated.

There is no doubt that the result was brought about by a powerful Georgia influence, and that parties in high position in the Government from this State are opposed to disrupting by legislation those commercial and financial ties which are only suspended, and which are to be preserved as an inducement for peace to the North, as well as a basis of adjustment of terms of that peace.

HOLLINS' "GREAT NAVAL VICTORY."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 4th gives a full and jubilant account of what it calls "the great naval victory" achieved off Southwest Pass, by HOLLINS. From it we gather that the fleet left New-Orleans on Wednesday, and arrived without accident at the two rebel forts, about twenty miles above our fleet that night, where they lay all Thursday and Friday nights. It seems that it was the intention to have made the attack on Thursday night, but the fog was too thick, and it was deferred. On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, the fleet left the forts in the following order: The *Manassas* leading the way, with orders to go right in among the fleet, and run the first vessel she could get at, sending up a rocket at the instant she made an attack. Then came the *Tuscarora*, and the towboat *Watson* with the five barges in tow; these had orders to set fire to the barges the moment they saw the rocket from the *Manassas*. After these were the *Calhoun*, *Ivy*, *McRea* and *Jackson*, and last was the launch, bringing up the rear.

The night was intensely dark, and it was almost impossible to see 20 yards ahead. The *Manassas* put on a heavy head of steam, and dashed on in the direction where it was thought the enemy were lying. Suddenly, says the *Crescent*, a large ship was discovered only about a length ahead, and before Lieut. WARLEY had time to fire the signal rocket into her they went with an awful crash. An appalling shriek was heard on board the doomed ship, and the iron steamer was borne off by the current, and found herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet. The signal rocket was fired, the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect storm of iron hail was falling on and around the *Manassas*, the machinery of which, it was soon discovered by the commander, had in some manner become deranged. This was most inopportune and perilous, and the *Richmond*, seen observing that something was wrong, began playing upon her with all the power of her guns. Lieut. WARLEY found that only one engine would work, and with this he began working his way out of reach, towards shore, but the shot fell thick and fast around and upon the "old turtle," and her fate seemed hanging on a hair, when the brave little *Tuscarora* and the *Watson* came up with the five barges on fire, and soon cut them adrift on the stream.

THE FIVE SHIPS LET LOOSE.

The *Manassas* had, no doubt, pretty badly scared the Yankees; but they might have recovered from that, and showed Commodore HOLLINS a hard fight, but for the barges; these caused a regular stampede to take place, and consequently they got a long start in the race which was to follow. Commodore HOLLINS did not know what had been the result of the firing, neither did the rest of the commanding officers. It was too dark to make observations, and they did not wish to risk signals. So daylight was awaited for impatiently. It came at last, and presented the following picture: The enemy some miles down, heeling it for the open sea by way of the Southwest Pass, with one of their ships sunk on the middle ground. The *Manassas* close in shore among the willows, concealed as well as possible, the *Watson* and the *Tuscarora* aground on the bank not far off. The *Tuscarora* was soon pushed off by the rest, and the fleet commenced a pursuit of the retreating enemy.

They soon came within range, and a heavy cannonade began. The sunken ship seemed to be in a very bad fix, as she was nearly on her beam ends. The *Richmond* drew up on the outside and protected her with her full broadside. The other vessels of the enemy soon got around, but near by, and in a great measure also protected by the *Richmond's* guns. Our fleet pitched shot and shell into them with a vengeance, and our informant tells us that he saw at least two shots hit the *Richmond*, which were fired from the *Tuscarora*, and two or three from the *Ivy*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, and not one touched any of our vessels, though over five hundred passed all around them. After continuing the cannonade until about 8 o'clock,

COMMODORE HOLLINS CONCLUDED

That the sport did not pay for the powder, and feeling that he had won glory enough for one day, and that the enemy were in a fix that it would take them some time to get out of, he ordered his fleet back to town. On their way up they came across the Yankee tender schooner, *Joseph E. Toons*, loaded with coal, deserted, and he captured and brought her along. All the vessels arrived at the city yesterday morning. The *Manassas* struck the vessel which she ran into (it is not exactly known whether she was the *Vincennes* or *Preble*) near the bow, and cut into her upwards of twenty feet, if we may judge from the facts that splinters, copper and nails, were found in the cracks of the iron on her sides to at least that distance. She drew off from the collision without trouble, though she undoubtedly twisted her prow badly when swaying to one side by the current, for it is found broken and bent on one side. The balls which struck her bounded off without effecting any damage, except in one case, when a ball hit on the bluff of the bow, and made an ugly, though not serious, dent in the iron.

It is said that the balls from the *Richmond's* broadside fell upon her like hail upon a housetop, for a while, but to-dav nothing of this can be seen, excepting the dent above mentioned. The accident which happened to her machinery disabled her propeller, and she was, consequently, almost unmanageable, yet it was not of a nature to require more than a day or two to repair. She went into dock yesterday afternoon at Algiers. There were a great many reports about town yesterday, as to the extent of the injury received by the *Manassas* in the collision, and many made them out of a fearful nature. We were informed by an experienced steamboatman, who was aboard and examined her critically, that in two days she can be fixed up better than ever, and that this collision has pointed out weak points, so that proper remedies can be applied where experience teaches they are needed.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE REBELS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

The army of the Potomac has fallen back from Fairfax Court-house, sure enough. The main body is now at Centreville. This is just what I gave you as news, yesterday, that such a movement had been ordered. They will fall back further yet. They will keep falling back. They will conjugate the compound verb, to fall back, in all its moods and tenses. Or, rather, I might say, in every mood except the potential. Nobody has the least idea of what it all means—that is, nobody about town. The President, who keeps his own counsels, and the bright-eyed little Secretary of War, who doesn't whisper a word of the business of his office, even to the partridges he eats for dinner, may know, but all else are ignorant. That the army will retire as far as the old lines of their intrenchments at Manassas Junction, I have learned upon good authority.

Meanwhile the town is wild with rumors. The Yankees, we are told, are moving in a strong column under Gen. BANKS upon Harper's Ferry. There was a report to-day that they were landing at Urbanna, on the Rappahannock. Also, that another heavy attack was about to be attempted on the Evansport battery, and that an effort would be made to put troops ashore to take it in the rear. In addition to this, great activities are reported at Fortress Monroe. A large number of horses and sixty or seventy rifled cannon have been received there within a few days. It is impossible to get at the truth of any one of these rumors. Probably there is just enough of foundation for them to justify us in believing that several feints will be made in the East, while a powerful army will be thrown into Kentucky. The great struggle will be in that State for the present. If I might venture to suggest the reason for the backward movement in Fairfax, I should say it was designed to release a considerable portion of JOHNSTON'S army for operation in another quarter, leaving BEAUREGARD'S command to defend the border against an advance of the Yankees, which it could successfully do, should the odds be ten to one in favor of the invaders.

One of the 32-pound steel guns brought over in the *Bermuda* passed through the city yesterday. It is a tremendous piece of ordnance, and excited great attention as it was drawn through the streets. Numbers of the new Enfield rifles with the sabre bayonet made their appearance this morning in the hands of soldiers to whom they had been distributed. It is a beautiful and very dangerous looking weapon, which the Yankees may soon become acquainted with at the other end.

A large amount of real property has been entered on the books of the receiver for sequestration in the county of Albemarle, belonging to two sons and a daughter of Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES. Three families of land, of eight hundred acres each, which were settled upon them by their father, are embraced in the list. The sons and the daughter all married at the North, where they reside for the greater part of the year, though WILLIAM C. RIVES, Jr., has built a beautiful residence at Cobham, on the line of the Central Railroad, which he inhabits at stated intervals. FRANCIS R. RIVES, Esq., who was at one time Secretary of Legation, at London, and who has risen to some eminence at the bar in New-York City, has always claimed a citizenship in Virginia, and has manifested a special interest in the exhibitions of the State Agricultural Society. The sequestration is now in course of adjudication before the receiver, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is hoped that the property may be saved to its owners, upon their removing to Virginia as a place of permanent abode.

HOW THE REBELS COMMUNICATE WITH EUROPE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 22.

We learn from *L'Abeille*, of New-Orleans, that M. ANTONIO COSTA, of that city, has undertaken the establishment of regular monthly mail communication between that city and Europe, for which he has the approbation of the Postmaster of New-Orleans. The mails go by way of Mexico, and are transported in the regular English steamers, which carry the mails of Mexico and the West Indies. The first post left New-Orleans on Thursday week, and contained 1,233 letters; the next leaves on the 10th of November. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed it will leave every two weeks—on the 10th and 25th of each month. Letters of half an ounce and under will be charged as follows: To Mexico, 50 cents; to Cuba, 75 cents; to Europe, $1. Letters for this mail must be inclosed, with the amount of postage, in an envelop directed "COSTA'S Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New-Orleans," and the postage paid to New-Orleans.

THE INDIANS.

From the Fort Smith Times and Herald.

HOPOTHLEHOLYLO, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, is at the head of 1,700 men, near the Creek agency, in arms against the South. They have ordered the Confederate flag to be taken down, which was raised by MCINTOSH'S regiment, and the "Stars and Stripes" substituted in their place. Gen. MCCULLOCH, to repel and crush this outbreak at once, has ordered 1,100 Cherokees, 500 Osages, 1,000 Creeks, and a battalion of Col. COOPER'S regiment, to march upon them at once. Major CLARK has been actively engaged for the past two days fitting out the expedition. Col. COOPER will assume command of the forces. Enemies are still lurking in our midst, and too much vigilance cannot be used to crush out these foes that spring up so unexpectedly on our frontier.

An extra of the Van Buren (Ark.) *Herald* says:

"A dispatch from Gen. MCCULLOCH to Capt. DAVIDSON, dated Fayetteville the 10th, urges the immediate movement of Capt. DAVIDSON'S company to headquarters, and says Gen. STERLING PRICE has fallen back from Lexington to a point in Johnson County, fifty miles south of Lexington, and that Gen. FREMONT is concentrating all his forces at Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, which is about forty miles from the county seat of Johnson County. Capt. DAVIDSON'S company will leave Van Buren on Sunday. Col. PROVINCE'S flying artillery left Wednesday evening for Camp Jackson."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Enquirer* gives a list of the shares of stock in the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, sequestered under the confiscation act of Congress. The total number is 747. That paper adds: All of the shareholders enumerated are Philadelphians, with the exception of Mrs. ELLIS, who resides in the interior of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. VAN COURTLANDT, who is a resident of New-York. The entire number of shares constituting the capital stock of the company is 9,866 —less than one-twentieth of [illegible] be seen, was in the hands of foreigners. [illegible] value of the sequestered shares, as determined by the last quotations, would be about $[illegible] per share.

The first of the new Confederate States postal stamps were issued on Oct. 18. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President DAVIS within a double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, "Confederate States of America." Outside of the circle, and at the head of the stamp, is the word "postage," and at the lower edge its denomination, "five cents."

Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has been sent to relieve Gen. GALTSON, as commander of East, Middle and South Florida. The health of the latter gentleman is quite infirm.

Heavy rifled cannon left Richmond on Oct. 18, for some unknown or untold destination in the South.

A letter dated at Richmond, Oct. 21, notices the arrival in the rebel capital of J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, HUMPHREY MARSHALL and W. B. PRESTON. They were enthusiastically received, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made a speech.

A regimental standard, purchased by subscriptions of members of Congress, was presented to HOWELL COBB, a few days since, by a brother of JEFF. DAVIS.

All civilians are rigidly excluded from the lines at Manassas.

Large quantities of lumber have been transported to Manassas to construct buildings preparatory to going into Winter quarters.

Troops are going from Arkansas to BEN. MCCULLOCH. The passage of two regiments through Little Rock is noted. The accession to his force, however, are generally numbered by companies.

Gen. HILL is actively engaged in putting the North Carolina coast into a defensive position.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that Parson BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville *Whig*, has become so softened to the Confederate States, that he even whispers of raising a regiment for the war.

There are more than a thousand invalid soldiers at this time, in the hospital at Staunton, and about five hundred and fifty in the hospital at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Great calculations are made by the rebel journals on the probability that the question of Gen. FREMONT'S removal would seriously embarrass the National Government by distracting and dividing the loyal people of the North.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 301, 611, 1449, 1393, 1465, 1471, 1363, 1405, 1479, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1407, 169, 1774, 1409, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507. *Part II.*—Adjourned for term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

CASE OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Closing Arguments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FIFTH DAY.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The proceedings in the case of the *Savannah* privateers were resumed yesterday.

Mr. Earls, for prosecution, thought that it would not be necessary for him to state that he should refer to the statute of treason as well as to the constitutional provisions. He also stated that the statute of treason of the United States is found in the first section of the Crime Acts of 1790.

Joseph H. Dakes, for defence, rose to consider the character of the charge made against the prisoners. As an illustration of his views, he would cite the opinion of Burke, given in 1777, when he speaks of Americans placed in the same position of privateers, as the prisoners are now, and where he says, to treat and call them privateers was confounding the nature of the distinction of things, and could not be done without disordering the whole form of jurisprudence. This was the testimony of a wise and a just man. The acts of 1790 were called piracy by international law. The ninth section had been called by them peculiarly statutory piracy, because the eighth section only alludes to piracy such as it is throughout the civilized world. The ninth section differs somewhat from the eighth, because it applies peculiarly to the citizens of the United States and is supposed to be more enlarged in its character. The prisoners were on the ocean and seized the property of their enemies. This was done in time of war and not in time of peace. The confiscation of property belonging to men of the South, not property only of men who have arms in their hands, but citizens at large, the capture at sea of their vessels and the confiscation of the same, the virtual dissolution of partnership, the President's proclamation of non-intercourse, the arrest of citizens returned from Europe, the opinion of the District-Attorney himself making it treason to pay over bank balances,—these go to show that a condition of hostility should protect the prisoners from conviction of piracy. If the commission of a Government *de facto* is an instrument of treason, then was that commission which was issued by the Barbary States, at the time of their revolt, a treason. The counsel thought that none of the prisoners could be convicted under the eighth section. This section applied particularly to citizens of the United States, and he

a contract illegal on grounds of public policy, especially after the consequences of the act were set in motion and carried into while it was in force, was distinctly laid down by the Central Bank vs. Empire State Dredging Company, (26 Barb., 23.)

In Curtis vs. Leavitt, (15 N. Y. Rep., p. 9-45.) Mr. Justice Comstock says of the statutes of the State which prohibit usury: "The act must be construed as a repeal of the statute of usury as to all contracts of corporations stipulating to pay interest, thus leaving the contract in full force, according to its terms, and such an act is liable to no constitutional objection." In that case it was held that the defence of usury could be taken away after the defence was pleaded. Mr. Justice Selden says: "Usury being a mere statute defence, can be raised on any common-law right, either legal or equitable, it was clearly within the power or right of the legislature to take it away. (p. 254.)

And Justice Brown also says: "The borrower can have no vested interest in the forfeiture which follows proof of usury." (p. 153.)

Chief-Justice Savage, in the People vs. Livingston, (9 Wend., 528,) says: "It cannot be denied that the legislature possesses the power to take away by statute what was given by statute, except vested rights." And refers to the statute against gaming, the repeal of which would take away all means of receiving back moneys previously lost by gaming.

The principle in all these cases is, that a cause of action or defence given by statute, founded on grounds of public policy, conferred no vested rights which could not be taken away by a similar statute, and that a repeal of a law which gave such right of action or defence, terminated all claim to such recovery or defence, although the contract was made previously.

Applying this rule to the present case, the defence to the contract was given by the statute against stock-gaming. That statute was repealed since the contract was made. The repeal of the statute has taken away the defence of illegality, the same as if such statute had never existed.

The Judge at the trial held that the defence was good, notwithstanding the repeal of the statute, and made the distinction between this case and the case in 26 Barbour, because in that case the statute did not declare the contract void.

It will be seen from the decisions before cited in regard to the defence of usury, that this distinction does not exist.

The Judge erred in this rule, and a new trial must be ordered, costs to abide event.

Justice Leonard concurred in the above opinion, holding that the cases cited by Justice Ingraham were directly in point and entirely conclusive as authority in support of the plaintiff's action herein.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—The Act of 1860.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Klein vs. *Gedney*.—This is an action commenced in one of the District Courts, seeking to make the defendant, who is a married woman, solely responsible for goods sold to her on her own account, she being in business independently of her husband.

The complaint was dismissed in the District Court, and now comes up on appeal, the plaintiff claiming under the act in respect to the estate of married women, passed March 20, 1860, which prescribes that married women may sue and be sued concerning their separate estate, without joining their husband, the act not limiting the jurisdiction of such cases to Courts of Record.

Decision reserved.

J. B. Riterbond for plaintiff; F. Byrne for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, Sarah E. Jericho, 27 years, native of the United States, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Mary Ann Preston, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Garret Barry, 19 years, native of Ireland, was tried for stealing a trunk from Hugh Matthews, and acquitted. There being another indictment pending against him, he was remanded to the City Prison.

Jacob Gribbel, 21 years, native of this country, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of George Long, at a ball in Humboldt Hall. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Cornelius Sweeney and Catharine Shear, convicted last week of an assault upon Catharine Crancy, were sentenced, the former to 6 months in the Penitentiary, and the latter for three months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alexander vs. *Crank*.—Motion granted.

Matters of Assignment of King & Co.—Motion granted.

Merritt vs. *The Evergreens*.—Motion granted.

Bennett vs. *Harrison*.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

East River Bank vs. *Kidd, &c.*—Order to show cause why modification of former order should not be vacated dismissed, and motion denied without costs.

Hotaling vs. *Marsh*.—Allowed to plaintiff, $150; to the infant defendants, Frank and Valentine Marsh, $150; Ellen Campbell, defendant, $50; to the executor, $50; to the defendants Harriet Peters and Harriet A. Marsh, $150.

A Curious Trial.

AN ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BY FORGED BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 25.

Before Mayor Henry, yesterday, George Crouse, otherwise Henry Donnell or John Hart, all of which he has gone by, had a hearing on the charge of attempting to swindle Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, of this city, and others, by offering them for negotiation forged foreign bills of exchange. Testimony was offered to show that the accused was arrested through a communication received from the Postmaster of Portland, Me., to Postmaster Walborn.

A letter had been received by Mr. N. O. Crum, of that city, signed John Hart, in which the writer said that he had just received a letter from his partner, Mr. H. Schirmer, of St. Thomas, informing him that a letter, forwarded per schooner *Amelia*, had been directed to him at that city, and requesting Mr. Crum to claim the same, and forward it to Philadelphia immediately. The writer then went on to inform Mr. Crum that he had entered into partnership, (to begin Jan. 1, 1862,) for the purpose of carrying on an extensive trade in fish, lumber, &c., with St. Croix and Porto Rico, and receive in return West India produce, which they intended to ship to Portland. The agency of the house was then offered to Mr. Crum on very favorable terms, and it was stated that Mr. H. Schirmer, Hart's partner, was creditor to the amount of $100,000 of a number of planters in St. Croix and Porto Rico, and that he would receive annually a certain amount of produce in payment of capital and interest.

The letter closed with a request of Mr. Crum to negotiate an inclosed bill on Thomas Daniel & Son, of Bristol, England, at the best advantage, and forward him $4,000 of the proceeds by a bill on New-York, Boston or Canada, to enable him to purchase some Cavendish tobacco for the Danish Government. This letter and draft awakened the suspicion of Mr. Crum, and hence the letter to the Postmaster of this city. As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of Officer Franklin, he set about to discover if any similar drafts had been offered for negotiation in this city, and learned that one had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, but that they had not done anything with it for the reason that Henry Donnell, from whom it purported to come, in a letter dated at Wilmington, was unknown to them. The draft which this firm had received was similar to that transmitted by letter to Mr. Crum, but of a different amount, to wit: £1,708 9 shillings sterling. As the accused called for letters at the Post-office for John Hart and for Henry Donnell, and as the order for letters received at the Post-office for John Hart is in the same hand-writing as the letter addressed to Messrs. Bowen & Fox, signed Henry Donnell, there is no doubt that the defendant presented both. In the letter received by Messrs. Bowen & Fox, it was stated that the third of the bill of exchange would soon arrive in Philadelphia, per ship, from St. Thomas, and the firm was requested to get the letter from the Post-office, open it and take the bill therefrom.

An ingenious method was adopted to place this letter in the post-office as a ship letter. A man called upon Postmaster Walborn, and stated that he had brought a letter from St. Thomas for Henry Donnell, but had learned that it was against the law to deliver it. He, therefore, requested the Postmaster to mark the letter as though it had come through the regular channel, and collect the postage from the person who took it from the post-office. This was done. The letter had every appearance of having been written abroad, and was well calculated to deceive, while the bill of exchange it contained was a printed one, having, it is said, been brought, with others from Barbados, where Messrs. Daniel & Son had an agency, by the defendant, some years ago. At the boarding-house of the accused was found a number of similar bills in blank, and some partially filled. He was held by the Mayor in $1,000 bail for a further hearing. From information received, it is believed that Crouse was convicted in Baltimore five years ago, of a similar attempt to swindle.

Nobody Held Responsible.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say "there is certainly reason to suspect that it would excite no very general emotion of regret if the commanders of the blockading stations off Charleston and Savannah were recalled, and their conduct subjected to the scrutiny of a court of inquiry."

While I agree with you in this sentiment, I would respectfully ask what ground there is to hope that the conduct of any commander, military or naval, will be "subjected to the scrutiny of a court of inquiry?" We have had disaster upon disaster, from the disgraceful loss of the Norfolk Navy-yard down through Bull Run, to the closing of the navigation of the Potomac and the affair at Bull's Bluff, and yet no court of inquiry has been ordered to fix the responsibility and visit upon the head of the proper officer the censure justly due to his neglect or incapacity.

Were officers held to a rigid accountability—properly rewarded for success and censured for failures—it is my opinion—though it may not be worth anything—that we should not have so many failures to complain of, but more feats of gallantry, bravery, and daring enterprise to be proud of.

Napoleon I. well understood how to bring out all there was in an officer, and to find out whether there was anything in him or not. A. B.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 28, 1861.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg	94	300 Erie R.	32¼
19,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	94¼	100 do.	b10 32¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con	93	400 do.	32
5,000 do.	93¼	100 do.	s10 32
5,000 Ky. State 6s	s30 75	200 do.	s30 32
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '79	82½	100 do.	s30 32
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	49¾	25 do.	b60 32½
8,000 do.	49¾	5 Erie R. Pref.	51
1,000 Ga. State 6s	83	100 do.	51¾
51,000 Mo. State 6s	44	10 Hud R. R.	36
10,000 do.	b10 44	10 do.	36¼
5,000 do.	c 43¾	50 do.	s30 36¼
1,000 Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	43¾	100 Chi. B. & Q. R.	62¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81½	50 do.	63
1,000 B'klyn C. W. Lo'n	97	50 Harlem Railroad	12¾
3,000 Erie R. 3m. bs. '83	84	50 Harlem R. Pref.	32
3,000 Mich. C'n. & p. e. Im. S. F./Con. bs.	95	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
1,000 Mich. So. 1st m. bs.	85	100 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	18¾
500 M. So. 2d M. s'ted	60	62 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	38
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	88	50 do.	38¼
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	36
120 Pacific Mail S. Co.	93	200 do.	s60 36
100 do.	s60 92¾	300 do.	s10 36¼
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 78	200 do.	36¾
583 do.	77¾	200 do.	b30 36¾
310 do.	78	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	51¾
100 do.	b30 78¼	100 do.	b30 51¾
100 do.	s30 77¾	50 do.	b10 51¾
40 Panama Railroad	116	50 do.	51¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. Script	65¼	50 do.	s10 51¾
10 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	98	200 do.	51¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	93¼
6,000 N. C. State 6s	60	50 Erie Railway Pref.	51¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b10 49¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	44¼	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	s10 18¾
10,000 do.	s10 44¼	148 do.	18¾
10,000 do.	s30 44	1 Hud. Riv. R.	36¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	98¼	25 do.	36¾
9 Corn Exchange Bk.	85	100 do.	b30 36¾
5 Am. Exc. Bank	80¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38¼
600 Erie Railway	32½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 71
100 do.	32¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 36¾
350 N. Y. Central R.	s30 78¾	110 do.	36¾
100 do.	78¾	250 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	51¾
50 do.	s10 78¾	25 C. B. & Quincy R.	63
100 do.	b30 78¾	65 M. & P. DuChien R.	18
200 do.	b3 78¾		

MONDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$4,559,792
Decrease in Specie	22,268
Decrease in Circulation	168,030
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,716,109

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 27, 1860.	Oct. 26, 1861.	Oct. 19, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	123,362,626	147,268,646	151,828,438
Specie	22,798,590	42,260,616	42,282,884
Circulation	9,123,103	8,415,643	8,583,673
Gross Deposits	107,016,038	140,246,157	146,900,320
Exchanged	28,950,426	18,529,204	20,467,257
Undrawn	78,065,612	121,716,954	126,433,063
In Sub-Treasury	4,887,003	7,110,317	9,127,109

The present Bank return averages, in the Specie line, about the same figure as last Monday, as anticipated in our weekly review of this morning. The Loan and Deposit averages are each down about four and a half millions, and both on a declining average, so far as the Government account is concerned, while the ordinary Deposit line we understand to be higher this morning by nearly two millions, than on the average of last week. There is little question that the accumulation at New-York of both individual deposits and Country Bank balances is quite rapid just now, owing to the heavy sums realized in ready cash on Western Produce, (the lion's share of which is said to go to the railways and other transportation companies,) and upon the various Government contracts for army and navy clothing, provisions, &c. Some idea of the accumulation of private and country Bank balances at this point, since the 19th of August, when the popular subscription to the National Loan was opened, from the fact that while $25,489,000 has been subscribed and paid in at New-York, and drawn, of course, for the greater part out of Bank, the ordinary Deposit line has fallen only about $6,000,000, or say $86,000,000 to-day against $92,000,000 then.

The week opens on a quiet Money market. There is very little doing outside of Bank on prime mercantile paper, the offering of which is light at 6@7 ℘ cent. on the very best names, and 7 ℘ cent. for fair double-name bills. There is less employment on Stock Loans, on demand, than early last week, and as private deposits accumulate at Bank the inclination of the market is to return to 6 ℘ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer is barely steady at last week's quotation, and some of the Brokers report the rates on England a small fraction easier. The range is 107½@107¾ for Bankers', and 106½@107½ for Merchant bills. The Sub-Treasury disburses heavily to-day, including $567,000 repaid to the Bankers on their previous advices. A draft of 10 ℘ cent., or $3,500,000, the first instalment on the second credit of October 15, granted by the Banks to the Government, is notified for Tuesday (to-morrow.) The subscriptions and payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan are about $370,000. The army news from Missouri and Kentucky this morning is received with favor on the Street, and goes far to qualify the repulse of last Monday on the Upper Potomac. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,885,995, including $369,133 for Treasury Notes, and $90,000 for Customs; payments, $2,852,697, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,316,762.

The Stock Market is generally firmer by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. than the last prices of Saturday, and about 1 ℘ cent. above the Board sales of Saturday morning. Of the most active Railway shares, the cash supply on the Street is apparently small, and the feeling in New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Southern is especially strong to-day. The same firmness is manifested in Missouri 6 ℘ cents., growing out of the Army successes reported from that State by telegraph. The Federal securities are firm, without much activity at the Board. The bids for the Railway mortgages are also firm and generally advancing. The Michigan Southern issues are all strongly held on account of the prompt cash arrangements, already made for the 1st November interest, on all the mortgages, the aggregate sum being about $250,000. Late in the afternoon the general market closed firm, about as follows:

Central	78¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	94¾
Erie	32¾	Missouri 6s	44½
Toledo	36¾	Pacific Mail	93
Rock Island	51¾	Hudson	36¼
Michigan Southern	18¾	Galena	70¾
Mich. Guaranteed	32¾	Illinois Central	65¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares. The American Exchange is down 1½ ℘ cent. on account of passing the November dividend, which is understood to have been determined on by the Board of Directors:

New-York	88	Metropolitan	92
Manhattan	116	Citizens'	60
Mechanics'	90	Market	80
America	81	Nassau	81
Phenix	88	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	85	Continental	73
State of New-York	83	Marine	80
Broadway	115	Commonwealth	70
Ocean	65	Importers' & Traders'	90
American Exchange	80	Park	93
Bank of the Republic	88	Bank of North America	85
Hanover	65		

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	93	M. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	M. Cen. N. F. 8 ℘ c. '62	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Chi. & R. I. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c., first s.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '76	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c., seconds	65
Erie firsts, '68	104	Mich. So 7 ℘ c. Ass. B.	59
Erie seconds, '79	97¾	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	65
Erie thirds, '83	84	T. H. & A. 2d 8 ℘ c. '70.	30½
Erie fourths, '80	75	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie fifths, '85	69	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39¼
Hudson firsts, '69	104¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, '85	94	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hudson seconds, S. F.	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Gal. & Chi. seconds, S. F.	98
Hudson convert., '67	71	L. E. & Wabash firsts	69
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	97	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Lack. & West. Bds.	90
Harlem thirds, '68	73		

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 28.

Stocks buoyant. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 26.	Loans. Oct. 19.	Specie. Oct. 26.	Specie. Oct. 19.
Bk. of New-York	5,337,018	5,525,323	1,683,842	1,845,737
Manhattan Co.	5,328,193	5,477,619	1,763,688	1,761,061
Merchants' Bank	5,602,254	5,802,313	1,734,119	1,836,504
Mechanics' Bank	4,509,238	4,705,494	1,040,853	933,441
Union Bank	2,363,164	2,982,387	550,046	618,890
Bank of America	6,782,682	6,938,156	3,371,084	3,542,726
Phenix Bank	4,360,588	4,593,326	1,031,935	1,024,310
City Bank	2,589,786	2,690,990	986,968	839,013
Tradesmen's Bank	2,076,287	2,126,585	219,465	243,353
Fulton Bank	1,626,568	1,621,892	796,317	735,643
Chemical Bank	1,721,798	1,827,644	2,901,658	2,995,474
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,327,656	2,389,417	434,260	525,640
National Bank	2,609,691	2,682,583	537,395	698,339
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,958,031	2,055,403	325,579	311,458
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,145,616	1,197,035	296,624	265,826
Greenwich Bank	620,094	647,534	150,464	166,685
Leather Man. Bk.	1,893,879	1,973,217	391,508	485,068
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,293,301	1,330,956	474,997	442,747
Bk. St. New-York	4,335,034	4,449,518	1,162,021	1,018,664
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,004,335	9,263,796	3,298,224	3,630,605
Bk. of Commerce	16,315,197	17,276,358	5,196,785	4,402,743
Broadway Bank	3,558,387	3,382,588	1,445,605	974,827
Ocean Bank	2,339,994	2,388,747	403,298	404,865
Mercantile Bank	2,907,474	2,971,482	765,972	731,064
Pacific Bank	1,142,569	1,179,334	215,182	266,365
Bank of Republic	4,165,706	4,213,140	1,019,113	954,913
Chatham Bank	945,766	990,791	121,160	121,142
People's Bank	864,667	883,458	142,869	159,181
Bank of N. Am.	2,236,649	2,330,957	347,755	349,955
Hanover Bank	2,097,031	2,168,722	160,546	255,920
Irving Bank	1,017,351	1,046,018	144,298	171,577
Metropolitan Bk.	8,145,428	8,423,761	2,608,168	2,602,462
Citizen's Bank	899,228	909,338	166,961	200,004
Nassau Bank	2,018,037	2,109,947	623,663	615,852
Market Bank	1,888,357	1,959,494	518,101	452,974
St. Nicholas Bank	1 496,702	1,514,498	211,197	257,869
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,114,440	3,190,450	326,016	392,704
Corn Exch. Bank	2,827,069	2,668,215	378,488	400,447
Continental Bank	3,725,168	3,862,874	548,594	576,297
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,555,399	1,545,095	192,589	188,389
Oriental Bank	640,664	660,194	121,151	102,736
Marine Bank	880,124	910,599	167,780	165,683
Atlantic Bank	788,580	784,006	94,822	99,047
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,964,820	3,061,108	822,102	461,340
Park Bank	5,715,737	5,796,885	1,698,517	2,019,062
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,046,677	1,096,160	212,238	233,362
Grocers' Bank	656,130	705,226	153,809	142,950
North River Bank	765,223	772,610	122,111	133,843
East River Bank	431,394	411,397	67,791	66,056
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	962,441	991,758	174,636	192,260
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	384,962	388,184	52,352	63,220
N. Y. Exch. Bank	325,556	311,319	20,862	22,619
Bull's Head Bank	439,707	440,175	61,970	63,373
N. Y. County Bank	322,575	329,015	109,303	105,701
Total	147,968,646	151,828,438	42,260,616	42,282,884
	Decrease....$4,559,792		Decrease....$22,268	

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 26.	Circulation. Oct. 19.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 26.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 19.
Bk. of New-York	358,738	380,337	4,337,480	4,736,494
Manhattan Co.	244,525	252,650	4,689,493	4,760,444
Merchants' Bank	186,625	195,117	4,283,453	4,562,094
Mechanics' Bank	227,505	235,771	3,752,200	3,852,206
Union Bank	178,093	174,078	2,454,084	2,646,751
Bank of America	134,750	138,278	7,566,939	7,876,679
Phenix Bank	118,382	123,454	3,299,316	3,809,847
City Bank	.....	.....	2,412,030	2,367,446
Tradesmen's Bank	196,574	191,786	1,221,909	1,368,651
Fulton Bank	194,367	188,511	1,817,326	1,835,516
Chemical Bank	399,405	400,722	4,182,192	4,367,972
Merch. Exch. Bk.	112,686	116,081	1,544,543	1,704,371
National Bank	112,778	117,740	1,828,258	1,986,703
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	283,118	292,233	1,505,143	1,564,232
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	149,782	148,795	1,089,144	1,156,388
Greenwich Bank	135,271	138,067	412,312	463,668
Leather Man. Bk.	253,367	261,507	1,197,821	1,345,433
Seventh Ward Bk.	175,807	180,658	1,040,158	1,054,924
Bk. St. New-York	199,831	209,552	3,309,867	3,259,034
Am. Exchange Bk.	182,666	190,823	8,118,043	8,680,982
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	11,412,491	11,334,028
Broadway Bank	344,229	348,896	4,071,770	3,559,332
Ocean Bank	93,500	94,296	1,689,254	1,775,888
Mercantile Bank	20,927	22,979	2,562,782	2,697,852
Pacific Bank	141,983	151,479	960,571	1,042,540
Bank of Republic	189,250	194,953	3,149,743	3,216,621
Chatham Bank	66,198	88,927	672,708	712,866
People's Bank	95,542	93,827	710,454	749,721
Bank of N. Am.	93,350	96,321	1,583,419	1,613,145
Hanover Bank	82,555	85,993	1,216,826	1,351,709
Irving Bank	125,702	128,569	779,813	843,843
Metropolitan Bk.	248,801	248,681	6,929,772	7,222,801
Citizen's Bank	144,938	147,828	746,089	808,429
Nassau Bank	146,666	146,142	1,656,021	1,717,490
Market Bank	173,045	172,224	1,531,973	1,567,329
St. Nicholas Bank	81,710	85,041	1,905,036	1,996,384
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	233,057	248,100	1,982,281	2,069,570
Corn Exch. Bank	197,211	194,386	1,804,856	1,884,406
Continental Bank	191,369	196,658	2,185,099	2,358,307
Bk. of Commw'lth	253,910	265,145	1,165,019	1,155,230
Oriental Bank	101,208	96,512	553,081	558,652
Marine Bank	167,596	161,863	759,349	782,854
Atlantic Bank	96,492	97,502	498,636	531,154
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,252	204,705	2,172,397	2,219,960
Park Bank	237,352	251,345	5,600,625	5,849,454
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	86,959	77,826	911,929	998,336
Grocers' Bank	51,678	50,515	541,168	577,039
North River Bank	71,472	66,416	613,829	656,418
East River Bank	99,091	101,061	321,016	336,495
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	109,980	118,338	695,484	733,049
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	139,967	139,613	145,655	156 672
N. Y. Exch. Bank	83,454	83,257	271,287	251,927
Bull's Head Bank	133,551	132,299	387,239	388,977
N. Y. County Bank	59,985	61,851	284,734	285,750
Total	8,415,743	8,583,813	121,716,954	126,433,063
	Decrease....$168,030		Decrease....$4,716,109	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 77 bbls. Ashes, 43,613 bbls. Flour, 484 bags Corn Meal, 327,385 bush. Wheat, 271,292 bush. Corn, 70 bush. Rye, 19,778 bush. Barley, 23,987 bush. Oats, 4,160 bush. Malt, 2,695 packages Provisions, and 942 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 725 bags Rio at 15¼c.@15¾c., and a small lot of St. Domingo at 15½c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in more demand at former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℘ lb	18½	18¼	18⅝	18¾
Middling, ℘ lb	22	22¼	22¼	22½
Good Middling, ℘ lb	22½	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in active request, and prices of shipping grades have advanced 5c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last, 34,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 10@$5 45; Superfine Western, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, mainly at $5 90@$5 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45@$5 55
Extra State	5 65@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in request, at buoyant prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6 20@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in good demand, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $2 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly and buoyantly, the export demand having been active. A slight rise in ocean freights subsequently discouraged shippers, and the market closed heavily. The reported sales, since our last, have been 375,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 40; Canada Club, $1 24; White Western at $1 36@$1 48, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome to arrive; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 23¾; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, a $1 17@$1 22; Red State at $1 30@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48, ℘ bush. Corn continues in brisk demand, chiefly for export, at very firm prices; sales 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@61½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 61c. for sound, 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 67c.@68c. for Western White, ℘ bush. Oats are in less request, including Canadian at 39c.@41c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40½c.@41½c., ℘ bush. Rye continues in good demand at 73c.@76c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern, ℘ bush.; sales 3,700 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged; sales 11,400 bushels, including Canada, part at 70c., and State at 62c.@66c., ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is active and firm, at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, to-day, including Common at $4 62½ ℘ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, mainly at $1 57½@$1 58 ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady, at $15 25@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is salable and steady. Sales 250 hhds. Smoked Sides at 6¾c.@7c. ℘ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 450 tcs. and bbls., poof to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. here. Beef continues quiet; sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 9c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@16c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 5c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 380 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¼c.; with 85 hhds. Melado on private terms, and 340 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. at 21c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim higher rates, which circumstance tends to check operations. We quote: For Liver

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new to report in the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Washington.

Gen. FREMONT reached Bolivar, thirty miles above Springfield, on Saturday evening, and is now without doubt in the occupation of Springfield. He was to leave the next morning with Gen. SIGEL'S Division, to make a forced march to that place. The remainder of his army is also hurrying forward rapidly. Gen. MCKINSTRY, on Friday night, was only two miles north of Warsaw; Gen. POPE was already below the Osage, and Gen. HUNTER was in advance of him. Late advices from PRICE'S army render it probable that he is endeavoring to reach Arkansas, in obedience to instructions from Gen. JOHNSTON, who, it is understood, has been appointed commander of the rebel forces in Missouri.

Three skirmishes are reported to have taken place in Kentucky, in both of which the National troops were successful. A scouting party of the Illinois Twenty-eighth on Saturday encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry thirty miles below Cairo, and routed them. The second affair also took place on Saturday, between three companies of the Illinois Ninth and a company of rebel cavalry, forty-eight miles up the Cumberland River from Paducah. The rebels were completely routed, with the loss of 13 killed, 24 prisoners, 52 horses, and all their camp equipage.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who has arrived in Baltimore, gives some interesting particulars in reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff, fought on Monday last. It will be seen that the pertinacious bravery of our troops was not without its results, for the rebel loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Over one hundred killed were seen by the refugee referred to, and the wounded were so numerous that all the farm-houses in the neighborhood were converted into temporary hospitals. The rebel accounts of the battle have also reached us, contained in the Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th inst., in which their loss is admitted to be at least three hundred in killed and wounded. The rebel bulletins are drawn with their usual disregard of truth.

Refugees, who have recently reached Fortress Monroe from Yorktown, represent that the rebels are in considerable force in that vicinity, and that there is an apprehension of an early attack by the National troops.

The Great Naval Expedition did not leave Hampton Roads on Saturday, as expected, nor yet on Sunday, having been delayed by a strong southeast gale—a somewhat dangerous one in which to run down the Atlantic coast, especially in the region of Cape Hatteras. Before this time, however, it has probably departed. It is understood that Mr. BOUTELLE, whose experience in the coast surveys will prove an invaluable aid, accompanies the Expedition.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* publishes a semi-official statement of the number of men Pennsylvania has sent to the war. The following are the totals: First requisition of twenty-five regiments, 20,175; four regiments called for by the United States directly for the war, 5,594; fifteen regiments Reserve Volunteers, being thirteen regiments of infantry and one of artillery and one of cavalry, 15,653. Including these Reserves and the four regiments above alluded to, the State has now in the field fifty regiments, six companies of infantry, numbering 55,406 men; six regiments of cavalry, 6,628 men; one regiment and three companies of artillery, 1,545; making an aggregate of 63,580 men. Enlisted in Virginia, Maryland and other States, 6,400. Total, 69,800. She has now preparing to enter service twenty-four regiments of infantry, numbering 25,128; five regiments, four companies of cavalry, 5,650; two companies of artillery, 312 men, making an aggregate preparing for the field, 31,090. Of these regiments, nine of infantry and three of cavalry, are ready for active service, composing 12,837 men, which added to the 69,980 already in the field, make 82,817. Within the next six weeks the remaining 18,253 men will be ready for the field, which makes the amount of men now in service exclusive of the 20,175 three months' men, mustered out in July last, to be 101,060 or *twenty-six thousand more* than the President called for.

A letter written by GARIBALDI to the United States Consul at Antwerp, which we publish this morning, settles the question with reference to the coming of the Italian Liberator to this country, at least for the present. He regrets his inability to take part in the struggle of the Government against the rebellion, and thinks that, should the war continue, he may yet overcome all obstacles, and hasten to the defence of the Union.

All the rebels confined in Fort McHenry, thirty-one in number, have been transferred to Fort Lafayette. Among the number is a Chaplain of one of the rebel regiments.

Thanks to the National occupation of Fortress Monroe, one district of the disloyal section of Virginia will be represented in Congress. JOSEPH SEGUR, Esq., was a few days ago elected from the Hampton District.

The trial of the *Savannah* privateers continues to attract a large share of the public attention Yesterday the Court listened to the summing up on the part of the defence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to ratify the State and County ticket of the People's Union, was, in numbers and enthusiasm, a very successful demonstration. The audience filled every portion of the spacious hall, and so great was the throng at the Eighth-street front of the edifice, that impromptu meetings were organized outside, and addressed by volunteer orators from among the mass assembled there. Within doors, his Honor, Judge SLOSSON, was called to the Chair, and flanked by an imposing array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, selected from among the most respectable members of all parties. Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE of Kentucky, Hon. L. H. CHANDLER of Virginia, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and others, spoke at length upon the objects and principles of the People's Union Party, and the imperative necessity of sustaining the Government of the United States in its present struggle with rebellion. The audience was attentive and enthusiastic, continually cheering the watch-words of the Union, and even overpowering the music of a fine band, stationed in the hall, with their plaudits. This demonstration augurs well for the success of the Union ticket.

The Independent Democrats of the Twenty-first Ward held a meeting last evening, and indorsed the nominations of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, for Sheriff, Mr. THOMAS B. CONNERY, for Member of the Assembly for the Fifteenth District, and Mr. THOS. H. FERRIS, for Coroner.

We have already published the reply of Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, to a letter asking his opinion on the subject of negro emancipation. Similar inquiries, it seems, were addressed to Senator RICE, and Representatives ALDRICH and WINDOM. Senator RICE, in his reply, plants himself upon the law of the 6th of August last, controlling the exercise of the confiscating power; condemns the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, wherein that law was exceeded; and applauds the President for modifying the proclamation in conformity thereto. Representative ALDRICH recognizes the power of Gen. FREMONT to issue the proclamation as an act of military necessity, but thinks it injudicious for citizens disconnected with the Executive branch of the Government to assume to decide questions of military exigency; and evidently justifies the act of the President in modifying the proclamation—leaving it somewhat doubtful, however, whether he approves the policy of such modification or not. Representative WINDOM believes FREMONT'S to be the true doctrine; that before the war ends it will have to be approved by the Government; and says, in conclusion, that a law embodying its principles would meet his unqualified approval and receive his vote.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, and confirmed a contract entered into by the Committee on the erection of a new Court-house, with the owners of the marble quarry, at Springfield, Mass., at $1 25 per cubic foot. The session was occupied in appointing Inspectors and Canvassers of election.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution in favor of commencing the distribution of the fund for the relief of volunteers immediately on their being mustered into the United States service. The weekly statement of the Comptroller was presented, showing the receipts for the week ending Oct. 26, to have been $1,300,505 57; payments, $707,671 53; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $1,996,022 58.

The Board of Councilmen held a meeting, but the proceedings were entirely unimportant. A steam fire-engine was ordered for Harlem, to be located in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was yesterday opened by Justice HOGEBOOM, and a panel of Grand Jurors sworn in, of which Mr. WILSON G. HUNT is foreman. The Court then adjourned to Friday.

The Stock Market was stronger yesterday by ¼@⅜ cent. than on Saturday on a fair amount of business done. U. S. 6s, 1881, 94¼; New-York Central, 78½; Exchange on England, 107½@107¾.

The reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite large. Flour advanced 5c. ₱ bbl.; and Corn was also firmer. Wheat, however, was unsettled; it opened at a shade higher prices, but, influenced by a rise in ocean freights, it closed heavily. Included in the sales of Breadstuffs (which comprised 37,450 bbls. Flour, 375,000 bushels Wheat, and 258,000 bushels Corn) were a considerable number of lots, to arrive. Business in Provisions and Groceries was rather tame. A somewhat livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton and Whisky. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, and the principal kinds of Oils were in moderate request. Hay was selling freely. The freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

The President and Mr. Cameron.

We think that the President of the United States owes a simple act of justice to Mr. CAMERON, his Secretary of War, which he cannot longer refrain from performing, without sinking the respect that is due to the Government itself, and permitting very serious injury to the public service. It is the President's duty to vindicate Mr. CAMERON from the incessant attacks made upon him in several of the Western papers while in the discharge of official duties that the President himself has set him to perform. The St. Louis *Republican*, the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and to some extent, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, have been prominent in this crusade against Mr. CAMERON; making his visit to the Western Military Department the occasion of their abuse, and his orders issued in matters affecting the military service in that Department, the subject of their disloyal criticisms.

None of these papers have to be taught that the Cabinet Ministers are merely the secretaries, the Ministerial agents, of the President. They may be advised with by the President, or they may not—they bear none of the responsibilities of the Executive. The President himself is the embodiment of the Executive power of the United States. Whatever is done by the Heads of Departments, (Mr. CAMERON among them,) is done by the President himself, and it is a mean as it is a disloyal thing to assail a Minister for acts for which the President alone is responsible. Mr. SEWARD, in his recent letter to Lord LYONS, presented this point clearly when he said:

"I have to regret that, after so long an official intercourse between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, it should be necessary now to inform Her Majesty's Ministers that all executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of State, are, *unless disavowed or revoked by the President, proceedings of the President of the United States.*"

The excuse of ignorance cannot be pleaded in behalf of intelligent newspapers of our own country. They *know* that attacks such as they are making upon Mr. CAMERON, are unmanly attacks upon Mr. LINCOLN, the constitutional head of the Government. Indeed, some of the papers we have named, do not attempt to hide their contempt and hatred of the Administration, in their eagerness to serve subordinate personal interests. For instance, the St. Louis *Democrat*, a short time since, uttered this language:

"If the General [FREMONT] had depended alone upon the active support of *the Government*, we might have had *greater disasters to mourn than the battles of Springfield and Lexington.* In the face of this *inefficiency of the Government and the violation of its promises when he first came here*, to assist him to the extent of its abilities, he moved on with the great work before him, and by his wonderful energy had gained the confidence of the moneyed institutions of this city, which extended to him in part the means necessary for the prosecution of his designs, else his organization of the army of the West, and the defence of the important points of the State of Missouri, would have been but a miserable failure."

In various modes of expression, the papers we have named, and some others, have insisted upon it that the purpose of the Administration has been to cripple its subordinate (Gen. FREMONT) and prevent his winning a success—the papers at St. Louis doing most harm by professing to *know*, and to speak by the card, in thus arraigning the Administration, and the members of the Cabinet by name.

The President, in the honest desire to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement in the West, sent, first, one member of his Cabinet and Quartermaster MEIGS to that theatre to investigate; and, in the second place, sent Mr. CAMERON and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. These members of the Cabinet have been attacked in the most unseemly manner by a portion of the Western Press, and charged with an idle and intriguing disposition, absenting themselves from Washington, to the neglect of their proper and public duties. The orders of Mr. CAMERON, not "disavowed or revoked by the President," are denounced by these papers as impertinent and without color of authority. A paper in the interior of the State of New-York, misguided by these insubordinate Western journals, has been guilty of the following violent *résumé* and reiteration of their assaults:

"The *interference* of Secretary CAMERON in the affairs of the Western Department—his *repudiation* of necessary contracts for the army—his refusal to pay the officers of *Fremont's appointment*—his order to suspend the fortifications at St. Louis—and *a general system of throwing obstacles in the way of Gen. Fremont, which seems to be the settled policy of the War Department*—have thrown the affairs of Missouri into confusion, weakened the public credit, threatened to *stop enlistments and endangered the success of the National cause.* Under these circumstances, it is proper that the people should speak in a voice not to be misunderstood."

Thereupon the New-York paper calls for "a public meeting" to give consistency and effect to these factious views. It is only a reproduction of the St. Louis *Democrat's* recent threat, that whatever "the Administration [the Government of the United States] might do, the people of the West would stand by Gen. FREMONT."

We have only to recall the principle laid down by Mr. SEWARD, in reference to the Departments, that it is the President who acts, not his Secretaries, to see the dangerous and revolutionary tendency of such teachings as these papers are guilty of. That they have emboldened malcontents and obtained a *quasi* indorsement by the Western Military Department of the West, is too clear in the fact that the *Democrat*, of St. Louis, the original promulgator of these sentiments, is the chosen organ of the Western Department, owned or controlled by its rich California contractors. The *Democrat* has received no rebuke for its assaults on *the Government itself*, where the *Evening News* was summarily and tyrannically suppressed for a very moderate criticism on a subordinate Department of the Government.

In proof of the seditious and corrupting influence of these attacks that have been allowed on Mr. CAMERON, we need only cite the following incident communicated to the Philadelphia *Press* by its Washington correspondent:

"Hon. JOHN COVODE had an interview with the President to-day, and assured him that the removal of FREMONT would *seriously disturb good government in the army.*"

The statement involved here is as untrue as its publication is pernicious and discrediting to the army. What right has Mr. COVODE to assume that the citizen soldiers of the United States who have gone to war for their Government, and taken the oath to support the Constitution and obey their lawful military superiors, will readily perjure themselves in the interest of any man? If there were any real foundation for this shameful implication, then is our Constitutional Government already a mere shadow, and the suffering myriads who are called to war, are only footballs for future dictators—whether FREMONT or JEFF. DAVIS, it will matter little after the death of constitutional liberty.

The Southern Coast.

It was pointed out in this journal, at the time of the victory at Hatteras Inlet, that there were three points which it was imperative we should have possession of in order to command Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and their extensive coasts. Among these was Oregon Inlet—a passage through the sandy bar, of recent formation, not down on any of our maps, but affording from four and a-half to five feet of water. That point was *not* taken possession of. We have now information from the North Carolina coast that the rebels have done that for us. They have still further buoyed out the passage, which affords them abundant water for their shipping and enables them to "give Hatteras the slip." Furthermore, they are fortifying the banks so as to protect the inlet, using the brick and stone of the lighthouse which they blew up to construct their batteries. Thus while our soldiers are valorously defending themselves against the Confederate mosquitoes at Hatteras, the Carolina skippers have free ingress by private entrance to the Sound, and can laugh at the phlebotomized denizens of the Hatteras forts.

Once inside the Sound, they have not much to fear. The rebels have on those waters a fleet of nine vigilant and well-equipped steamers of various sizes; and we have testimony that, as to any good our boats do, "they might as well be on Lake Michigan or in the Arctic regions!" Indeed, a Virginia journal has lately boasted that Pamlico Sound was "cleared of Federal steamers." Certainly there has not for weeks been report of a single capture, though shoals of craft have gone out and in, conveying aid and comfort to the enemy. We have repeatedly called attention to the importance of putting on those waters a sufficient number of boats, armed and equipped, to guard the rat-holes and kill the rats! It is the more important that the National forces should obtain command of these coasts, because there is evidence the people of North Carolina are thoroughly disgusted with the secession *régime*, and there is assurance that in Washington and other towns the inhabitants are ready to welcome any force the Government may send to their aid, and take up arms (when supplied) in defence of the Union.

It is doubtful whether the failure to follow up the capture of the Hatteras forts, by proper measures, has not proved a very great blunder. The immediate effect was to awaken the utmost activity throughout all the coast States—the rebel Congress hastened to vote several millions for coast defence, and our naval expedition will probably find that the months we have afforded them have been well employed.

The "Dark and Bloody Ground."

The extracts we have been able to give from recent Southern papers are very important as indicating the probable tactics of the rebels. We have the statement from Richmond that large shipments of lumber are making from that city to Manassas, and that bales of blankets are going forward to the same point, "indicating that the army are about going into Winter quarters there." The other statement, also from Richmond, communicated to a Memphis paper, is, that while "feints" may be made in the East, "a powerful [Confederate] army will be thrown into Kentucky. *The great struggle will be in that State for the present.*"

The withdrawal of the Confederate Army from before Washington, which has just occurred, indicates that Gen. BEAUREGARD does not contemplate any advance northward this season. He has abandoned the offensive, and falls back on Manassas to erect his Winter quarters. There he has a powerfully fortified camp, guarding the pathway to Richmond, where he can resist the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN with one-half the men he would require in the field. He is there in reach of supplies by railroad from all parts of the South. What else could the General of the rebel army do so wisely, at this late day in the season?

But there is no occasion to keep in an intrenched camp the great army summoned to capture Washington. The Richmond letter is probably right, and "a powerful army," released by the policy of retiring to Manassas, is to be thrown into Kentucky. Gen. LEE, the favorite General of Virginia, we know has been ordered to a command in that State; and it is not likely that he would be sent to that field, if something far more serious than ZOLLICOFFER'S mountain-marauding and robbery were not to be attempted. The letters that we are publishing from Kentucky correspondents, who are some of them the first citizens of that State, confirm the deductions drawn from the rebel sources of information. They all coincide in the belief—the deep, thorough, earnest conviction—that the whole military power of the Southern Confederacy is about to fall like an avalanche on Kentucky. The rebels must fight there for food for their armies and life for their cause. The "great struggle," say the rebels, is to be in that State. And it will, we are sure, be a battle of the giants. We trust the Government comprehends the impending crisis.

It will be strange indeed if Kentucky, after wearing for half a century the historic and blood-bought appellation of the "dark and bloody ground," should in these latter years, and in the dreadful civil war of the Republic, earn a yet more deep-stained title to its historic fame. Is it the predestined doom of all the fairest lands of earth that they shall drink the deepest of human blood, as they do also of the choicest dews and rains of Heaven? Kentucky is one of the garden spots of earth—mild in climate, exuberant in fertility, pleasing the eye by noble pasture lands, and gladdening the heart by teeming wealth of field and fruit and floor. Such *Homes* are seen nowhere else, except, perhaps, in England,—so lordly are the mansions, so large the expanse of well-trimmed grazing lands, so fat and fine the herds that browse and rest beneath the friendly shade. It is a rare and goodly land. Its traveled citizens, in the pride and satisfaction of their patriotism, often call Kentucky the "Italy of the United States,"—so sunny are its skies, so genial its airs, so prodigal its cultivated fields, so bright-eyed and joyous its maidens.

Such is the State that is now to be struggled for. On its fair bosom are to be fought, not only the battles that determine its own destiny, but the battles of the godless ambition of other populations, seeking there to try their bloody issues. How like Italy, indeed! The latter, the battle-ground of Europe, and fertile with the blood-watering of nations: Kentucky, the doomed theatre of the dire struggle that rages between all the American States! The result may be the ruin of the famed and much loved Kentucky. But even in that case, the traces of her beauty and glory would linger through future ages; and, hereafter, poets will sing of Kentucky, as has been sung of Italy:

"Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm that cannot be effaced."

SUPERFLUOUS INDIGNATION.—The *Tribune* of yesterday has the following paragraph:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1861.

In every one of the Departments, and in the White House, the utmost astonishment and indignation are expressed at the publication in New-York of the details of the great naval expedition. It will surprise no one to hear that a newsboy was arrested this morning by our pickets, this side of Fairfax, with an unsold quantity of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, which was going to market among the rebels.

This is an ingenious method of insinuating a falsehood. No such "newsboy" was arrested,—nor was any such enterprising party seen on either side of Fairfax:—nor does the *Tribune* say he was,—it only insinuates it, thinking that possibly it may be believed. The fiction is awkward, however, and easily detected. No newsboy could possibly have got half way to Fairfax with any copies of the TIMES "unsold:"—he wouldn't have had one left by the time he had crossed the Potomac, but would have fallen back on his dead stock of *Tribunes* and *Heralds*.

As for the "astonishment and indignation" of the Departments, that is much more likely. They are very easily astonished, and almost everything that happens now-a-days makes them indignant. If they would show half as much vigor in waging war against the rebels as they do in keeping intelligence from the loyal public, in order that rebel spies may have a monopoly, and thus a clearer market, they would diminish very considerably the "astonishment and indignation" of the people.

As for the *Tribune's* virtuous indignation, we beg to remind our neighbor that we published nothing about the Naval Expedition until our correspondent informed us that he wrote "with *the fullest concurrence of the authorities*." If that did not release us from the obligations of secrecy previously enjoined, perhaps the *Tribune* will be good enough to inform us what would.

The Want of Military Maps.

Many of the errors which must necessarily disfigure the progress of the war will arise from an imperfect topographical knowledge of the country over which the fighting is to be done. We have wisely chosen to make the soil of rebellion our battle-ground. The National Generals have to lead their men into territories, the minute geography and topography of which can only be known to the inhabitants, whose reports and guidance will never be accepted as the basis of active operations without a certain hesitancy and reserve. The official reports of the affair at Bull Run show that after months of delay and apparently careful reconnoissance over a circuit of thirty miles diameter, adjoining the Capital of the country, our military leaders were at fault, and to some extent owed their reverses to imperfect knowledge of the size and character of the roads, along which upon an inspection of the map they had planned their advance. Two or three similar errors have occurred in Western Virginia. And they must be expected to recur again and again so long as the war advances into the Southern States.

The great defect is the want of military maps. Few of the States have been surveyed with any degree of scientific accuracy, the system of triangulations, which renders the coast survey so unerring and yet so minute, not having been applied to the general surface of one of the States. In Europe none of the great divisions is lacking in the most careful, particular and exact representation of its face, with truthful delineations of all its natural features, with its towns, highways, byways, railroads and other artificial additions. The elevations and depressions of the soil; the mountain and river passes; the depths, as well as the widths of its streams, more, indeed, than the General can derive from personal inspection, however persevering or observant, or from the reports of the skillfulest engineers, is presented to him in these all-embracing portraitures of the face of the country. Of France, Germany, and Upper Italy, maps so inclusive as to represent every bridge, and tower, and clump of trees, have been in existence more than a hundred years. England has only addicted itself recently to this painstaking labor; but the survey conducted by the Ordnance Department has already been prosecuted to an advanced point; and with an accuracy to which all the resources of modern science have been made tributary. The several counties are drawn upon a scale of six inches to the mile, which admits of the representation of detached buildings and trees; and of surface elevations and depressions no greater than thirty feet from the standard level. The very fences, farm gates, and stiles, are given upon the still more perfect maps of the kingdom, taken parish by parish. So that should an invasion, that nightmare of John Bull, ever come to be realized by an enemy in possession of the published maps, all the advantage the Englishman might have once possessed in his superior acquaintance with the topography of the island would be lost to him; and the Frenchman could march to Edinburgh as knowingly, as the English traveler "does the continent" to the very Bosphorus, with the help of MURRAY and BLACK.

Of a majority of the Southern States there are few maps claiming more in the way of comprehensiveness and minuteness than those in the common-school atlas. Virginia has issued what pretends to be a military map, placed it in the hands of her Generals, and has permitted, through carelessness or otherwise, copies to fall into the hands of our leaders; and this is the authority by which all the operations of both armies, in Eastern as well as Western Virginia, have been conducted. Yet, the scale is no greater than twelve miles to the inch—a scale entirely too small to give any but the most general and indefinite indications of the real characteristics of the country. Of the other States constituting the actual theatre of war, the topographical information is even less detailed; so that it is no exaggeration to say that no such thing as a military map of an American State is to be had. Where the thorough protracting of the coast survey has encroached, as it frequently has to encroach, upon the mainland, we have the elements of a trustworthy map. The circumstance is suggestive. The coast survey should at the earliest day be pushed inland. Its triangulations should sooner or later stretch across the continent; and then, whether in repressing insurrection or resisting invasion, the National Government will not have to grope its way, as if in *terra incognita*, through its own unexplored and unpictured territories.

DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS.—We copy from yesterday's *Tribune* a portion of a letter from Washington, holding out the prospect that our army will go into Winter quarters at Washington, and representing that we may consider ourselves very well off if we can maintain our present position until Spring. The reason given for this very extraordinary belief is, that we have really no army in the field,—that "there is not one really well disciplined regiment in the country,"—and that "the army of the Potomac is yet much more a *mere mob* than it is an army of soldiers." There might be something in this, if our troops were to be marched against veterans; but as they have to encounter soldiers no more used to war than they are themselves, the reasons urged for delay seem to us utterly inconclusive.

The confidential relations which the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent is understood to sustain to the Secretary of War give this letter more importance than it would otherwise possess. But the loyal people of this country will receive with "astonishment and indignation," any authentic announcement that this is to be the policy of the Administration. For our own part, we do not give it a moment's credence.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—Our Washington correspondent some days since published a paragraph reflecting severely on the integrity and reputation of Col. CHARLES THOMAS, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States Army. We have been unable to learn that there was any other foundation for this impeachment of the character of that officer than the hasty and possibly malicious report of persons unknown. So far as we have any knowledge of this officer, he has always borne the reputation of an upright and an honorable man,—and we regret that the attack referred to should have found admission to our columns.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Complete List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

A Visit to Headquarters—Official and First Published Lists from the Minnesota Tammany, and Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiments—The Sanitary Commission—Gen. Banks—McClellan and his Coach—Various Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

Early this morning, mounted like a second Puss-in-boots by the kindness of Quartermaster HOWE, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, I started towards the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, at Edwards' Ferry. The high wind of yesterday had dried entirely the roads, and not even the hardened curves of our own Central Park could offer greater inducements to a practiced equestrian than did the well-lined road to the henceforth historic ferry. Long, long lines of heavy jolting baggage wagons wound slowly along; carefully driven sick-laden ambulances darted briskly over hill and slope; perplexed Celts and stupid Teutons vainly tugged at bulky munitions, and gally-dressed but mournful-faced groups of officers galloped furiously past, presenting altogether one of the most peculiar and interesting scenes imaginable. The neat white tents of the various regiments dotted at intervals the beautiful camp grounds, while all about them were seen the weary soldiers resting, cleaning their arms, playing ball, or going monotonously through the everlasting drill, while the overcoated, muddy-shoed sentry unsteadily stalked up and down, up and down like an old-fashioned pendulum, whose working gear is rusty, and whose period of usefulness is about played out. I first reached the camp of the

MINNESOTA FIRST.

Whose commander, Col. N. G. T. DANA, is one of the most soldierly appearing men in the service. There all was in order, the Colonel, his officers and men seemingly in as good a trim as if they were prepared for a dress parade. Their list of killed and wounded in the recent affair across the river, and which, by the way, is to be known as the "Harrison Island battle," is as follows:

KILLED.—Private SAMUEL F. MITCHELL, Company I. Mr. MITCHELL was originally from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., but enlisted among the very first at Clearwater.

WOUNDED.—Private T. BORELLY, who was shot in the left shoulder.

The Colonel, who is an old soldier, has a wholesome disregard for the gentlemen of the Press, and was at first disinclined to let me have the information desired; but as I told him I should endeavor to appear before the readers of the TIMES rather as a *reporter* than a *prophet*, and that I had no desire to divulge plans and secrets, of which any one of thousands of unborn infants know as much as I, he kindly waived his professional objections and gave me what I wanted, after which I chafed, or rather gored, my horse's sides with my jingling spurs, and rendered myself wretched for weeks to come by the subsequent conflict between my stirrup buckles and my legs.

The country hereabouts is very similar to that in Berkshire County, Mass., with a slightly greater inclination to openness than that, though no less rolling or rich. Well, I kept on several miles further, until I came to the Ferry, near and above which for a long distance were the camps of the regiments attached to Gen. BANKS' Division. When I left the same point yesterday noon the greater portion of them were on the sacred soil, but now, owing to some inexplicable order of some, to me, of course, unknown power, they were all back again.

I rode at once to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, which are established at an old-fashioned farm-house, that stands back from the road about twenty-five feet. On the porch stood Gen. BANKS, changed only in dress and mustache from what he was when, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he controlled the wags and scalliwags therein convened. His hair has grayed somewhat since then, and he has cultivated a warlike mustache, which, taken in connection with his gray flannel shirt and turn-over collar, gives him a picturesquely jolly appearance, which might be called decidedly "gallus," if it was not that he retains all of his natural and acquired dignity of manner and *empressement* of style for which he has been so long noted. Gen. MCCLELLAN had but just left him, and he was evidently cogitating—thinking of the mysterious past and the uncertain future—when I accosted him. By his invitation, I entered his quarters, which, being in a house wherein was that unusual luxury, a fire, may fairly be called *à la* Fremont, "palatial." In an uncarpeted room, the furniture of which consisted of a small table, two chairs and a stool, I conversed with the well-named "Iron Man," whose military course has been like his political career, onward and upward.

Knowing that the Tammany Regiment (known here as the Forty-second New-York State Volunteers,) has a host of friends in New-York City, I determined to get, if possible, an official list of its killed, wounded and missing. The Regiment is encamped in a beautiful woods, about a mile and a-half from Poolesville. I found all looking well, and feeling as bright as men could do under the rather mournful circumstances. Prior to the action at Harrison's Island, the Staff officers of this regiment were as follows: Col. MILTON COGGSWELL, Lieut.-Col. MOONEY, Major PETER BOE, Adjutant BUMFORD, Surgeons OSBORNE and FOSSARD, Quartermaster GARLAND.

There are ten Companies, five of which were on the further shore, and did well at the fight, while the remaining five were on the island, unable to join their comrades, owing to lack of transportation facilities. The mortality amongst the officers was very great, and also in the rank and file, a detailed list of which was kindly ordered by Lieut.-Col. MOONEY, and which has not been before made public.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Company A.

First Lieut. Samuel Giberson, missing.
Sergeant H. Mills, wounded in foot.
Corporal F. Hughes, missing.
Corporal T. Stapleton, wounded in foot.

PRIVATES.

T. Bailey, killed.
J. Cameron, missing.
E. Cleary, missing.
J. Douglass, missing.
T. Dugan, supposed killed.
E. Flood, missing.
F. James, missing.
J. McCarthy, missing.
G. McClelland, missing.
G. Sykes, missing.
J. Wilson, missing.
D. Develin, missing.
D. Terry, wo'ded in back.
M. Gilligan, w'd in hip.

Killed, 2; missing, 12; wounded, 4. Total, 18.

Company C.

First Lieut. C. McPherson, missing.
First Lieut. Jas. Gillis, missing.
Sergeant R. Crawford, missing.
Corporal G. W. Odell, missing.
Corporal C. Wiggard, missing.
Corporal D. McPhail, drowned.
Corporal T. Sommerville, missing.

PRIVATES.

C. Bower, missing.
D. Barrett, missing.
C. Becker, missing.
P. Cahill, missing.
Aug. Carrier, missing.
J. G. Gillhoren, missing.
John Craig, missing.
Wm. Church, missing.
F. Campbell, missing.
W. Deckermann, missing.
A. Donnelly, missing.
J. H. Doherty, missing.
M. Donnevan, missing.
M. Eagan, missing.
J. Fitzgerald, missing.
J. Govill, missing.
H. Gilchrist, missing.
E. Hicks, missing.
J. Acker, missing.
W. Jameston, missing
M. Hawkins, missing.
E. Lindsay, missing.
Jno. McKerna, missing.
W. May, missing.
R. McMunigall, missing.
Jas. Mooney, missing.
Jno. Gribble, missing.
Jno. Moriarty, missing.
J. McGloughlin, missing.
John Nichol, missing.
Lewis Petert, missing.
H. Pardy, missing.
P. Riley, missing.
W. Stripp, missing.
C. Smith, missing.
C. Sparrows, missing.
F. Schultz, missing.
J. Sullivan, missing.
D. Thompson, missing.
John Walsh, missing.
G. Hyde, missing.
C. Dunnevan, missing.
F. F. Fagan, missing.
Edward Reed, wounded.

Drowned, 1; missing, 51; total, 52.

Those marked missing are many killed and others taken prisoners.

Company E.

Capt. Timothy O'Meara, missing—prisoner.
Second Lieut. H. Van Voost, missing—prisoner.
Sergt. J. M. Convile, missing—prisoner.
Sergt. Thomas Dobbins, missing—prisoner.
Sergt. Pat. Lynch, missing—wounded.
Corporal E. McNally, missing.
Corporal James Kane, missing.
Corporal John C. Joice, missing.

[illegible] wounded and missing.
Charles Dillman.
Wm. Dunham.
D. Graham, dead.
G. [illegible] wounded.
T. Francis, missing.
F. Kiernan, wounded and missing.
J. [illegible] wounded and missing.

M. Bonner, missing.
R. Ellis, missing.
E. S. Livermore, missing.
H. O. Adams, missing.
C. S. Caswell, missing.
S. E. Ball, wounded.
W. S. Fuller, wounded.
J. C. Kelley, wounded.
Peter Shuriburt, wounded.
J. D. Shumway, killed.
W. S. Holbrook, wounded.
A. B. Belknap, wounded.
J. Holland, wounded.

PRIVATES.

A. W. Fairbanks, missing.
W. S. Mear, missing.
S. D. Bull, missing.
M. Dugan, missing.
C. S. Hill, missing.
S. C. Osland, missing.
F. H. Marble, wounded.
E. M. Newton, killed.
F. B. Robinson, wounded.
H. Day, wounded.
J. Hughes, wounded.
C. D. Snow, wounded.
G. G. Phillips, killed.
Total, 33.

M. McDonugh, wounded and missing.
O. W. McLaughlin, wounded and missing.
T. Murphy, missing.
O. McCabe, missing.
D. O'Neil, missing.
W. O'Murphy, wounded and missing.

Killed, 1; missing, 13; wounded and missing, 8; total 22.

Company H.

Capt. E. Holden, dead.
Corporal Smith, missing.
Corporal McBey, missing.
Sergeant McCarthy, wounded.

PRIVATES.

E. J. Dolan, missing.
Patrick Flattery, missing.
H. Quseaux, missing.
Mich. Doran, wounded.
Jas. Manahan, wounded.
Augs. Hauser, wounded.
Wm. Mooney, missing.
Jas. Byron, missing.
Pat'k Moore, missing.
Mich. Lynch, missing.
H. E. Adams, missing.
Nich. Quinn, missing.

Killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 11—Total, 16.

The wounded were not brought over from the Virginia shore.

Company K.

Capt. Michael Gerety, killed.
First Sergeant Pat. Condon, wounded.
Sergeant Swords, severely wounded.
Sergeant Jas. J. Monaghan, missing.
Sergeant M. Ryan, missing.
Corporal P. McGeever, severely wounded.
Corporal D. Sullivan, missing.
Corporal C. C. Lander, missing.
Corporal W. Byrne, missing.

PRIVATES.

Jas. Denver, killed.
Jno. Sulivan, killed.
Jno. Cahill, killed.
Edward Sullivan, killed.
Edw. Galliger, right arm amputated.
F. Ropp, missing.
M. Clancy, missing.
W. Harding, missing.
A. Hydenhoff, missing.
T. Draddy, missing.
R. Hearney, missing.
W. Early, missing.
D. Mahoney, missing.
B. Pegram, missing.
E. Sullivan, missing.
John Nagle, missing.
J. McGeever, missing.
W. Wallace, missing.
W. J. Walsh, missing.
P. West, missing.
A. A. Olnell, missing.
P. McManus, missing.
James McCabe, missing.
T. Carney, missing.
G. Blake, missing.
James Connor, missing.
C. Dunneen, missing.
A. Schlesenger, missing.
T. Murray, missing.
Jas. Gifford, missing.

Killed, 5; wounded, 4; missing, 33. Total, 42.

Very many fatally wounded.

Total killed, wounded and missing from the five companies that were on the Virginia shore, viz.: Companies A, C, E, H and K, 150 men.

This regiment was raised principally in the Ninth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Seventeenth Wards of New-York City, and in the lower part of Brooklyn. The places of Col. COGGSWELL, and Capts. O'MEARA, ALDEN and GERAETY are filled by Lieut.-Col. MOONEY and Lieuts. KELLY, SEEELE and DOHENY. The men are said to have done themselves great credit, and it is evident from the long list of killed, missing and wounded that they must have been in a very greatly exposed position.

As I said in a previous letter, too much praise cannot be given to the Massachusetts Fifteenth for their gallant conduct on this trying occasion. Col. DEVINS and his men performed prodigies of valor, and retired in good shape. Col. DEVINS' order to his men who were unable to swim with musket in hand, to "throw them into the Potomac," met with the heartiest approval of the Commander-in-Chief; and while it greatly disappointed the rebels, will doubtless cheer the hearts of his friends. The continued kindness and thoughtful courtesy of Lieut. CHURCH HOWE enables me to give the following list its first publicity.

The Staff prior to the action was as follows:

Colonel, CHARLES DEVINS, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. H. Ward; Major, M. Kimball; Adjutant, G. A. Hicks; Quartermaster, Church Howe; Surgeon, Jos. W. Bates; Assistant Surgeon, S. F. Haven, Jr.; Chaplain, W. G. Scandlan.

NAMES OF THE DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Company A.

Capt. J. W. Rockwood, missing.
Sergeant H. D. Jarguerson, wounded.
Corporal J. M. Ribling, wounded.
Corporal S. U. Cowdry, wounded, missing.

PRIVATES.

Edward Lard, missing.
F. Hatch, missing.
C. H. Wilder, missing.
J. M. Kingsbury, missing.
A. F. Petion, missing.
F. May, missing.
M. L. Nutting, missing.
Jos. Hapgood, wounded.
S. M. Frost, missing.
G. F. Newton, missing.
J. Sullivero, missing.
L. S. Hapgood, missing.
George Wood, missing.
S. Johnson, missing.
C. G. Morse, missing.
A. J. Rugg, missing.
G. Watson, missing.
W. B. Whitney, missing.
T. B. Ross, missing.
J. Rugg, missing.

Total wounded and missing, 25.

Company B.

Capt. C. S. Simonds, missing.
Corporal C. D. Monroe, missing.
Corporal Geo. F. Daniels, missing.

PRIVATES.

Abel Bruce, Jr., missing.
Geo. S. Gilchrist, missing.
N. P. Howard, missing.
Wint'p Maynard, missing.
Joel Pratt, missing.
Chas. A. Stevens, missing.
H. F. Whittemore, miss'g.
Marcus Johnston, missing.
Geo. B. Simonds, missing.
Geo. C. Taylor, missing.
Geo. F. Benjamin, miss'g.
Green'e'e Hosmer, miss'g.
Wm. U. Holmem. miss'g.
John E. Morse, missing.
John H. Prichard, miss'g.
Leeman W. Stone, miss'g.
John R. Walker, missing.
Calvin J. Eaton, missing.
Henry J. Hosmer, miss'g.
Albert Litchfield, missing.
Joseph L. Moody, missing.
Orlando McIntire, missing.
T. J. Moganham, missing.
Vernon F. Rindge, killed.
Total, 28.

Total wounded and missing, 29.

Company C.

Capt. Henry Bowman, missing.
Sergeant W. A. Cook, missing.
Corporal J. A. Brigham, missing.
Sergeant D. O. Wallace, missing.

PRIVATES.

H. A. Putnam, missing.
S. Hodgkins, missing.
W. R. Lawrence, missing.
C. A. Tenney, missing.
J. A. Hamilton, missing.
John Kirchner, missing.
J. L. Chenery, missing.
J. O. Howard, missing.
H. Edgerly, missing.
J. D. Brigham, missing.
George Cutter, missing.
Moses Beaman, missing.
S. N. Woodward, Jr., m'g.
John Smith, missing.
J. G. Warner, missing.
A. S. Jaquith, missing.
Alden Fuller, missing.
H. Greenwood, missing.
R. K. Cooper, missing.
Wm. H. Taylor, missing.
W. Wallace, missing.
C. H. Hurlburt, missing.
George Sawyer, missing.
L. G. Turner, missing.

Total missing, 28.

Company D.

Capt. J. M. Studley, missing.
Second Lieut. John W. Grout, missing.
Sergeant Geo. G. Noyes, missing.
Corporal Chas. W. Upham, missing.

PRIVATES.

T. J. Hastings, missing.
Wm. H. Forer, missing.
C. H. Adams, missing.
H. N. Bemis, missing.
Henry R. Dawson, miss'g.
Henry Fuller, missing.
D. A. Jenneson, missing.
James Taylor, missing.
Herman Weixler, missing.
Chas. H. Gough, dead.
John W. Smith, dead.
C. H. Bemis, missing.
S. L. Cummings, missing.
John Divoll, missing.
Henry Houghton, missing.
Alfred F. Smith, missing.
J. B. Thompson, missing.
W. A. Alger, missing.
Luther D. Goddard, m'g.
Camden M. Smith, miss'g.
W. H. Andrews, missing.
C. L. Bonzey, miss ng.
J. Daniels, missing.
Anthony Earl, missing.
Harlin Henry, missing.
J. T. Stafford, missing.
J. E. White, missing.

Total dead and missing, 31.

Company E.

Second Lieut. B. B. Vassal, missing.
Corporal J. M. Marcross, missing.
Sergeant A. Prince, wounded.

PRIVATES.

Patrick Moore, missing.
Daniel Cobb, missing.
Wm. Conroy, missing.
Thos. Dockham, missing.
W. H. Emerson, missing.
J. M. Green, missing.
E. F. McKinstry, missing.
Bernard Schmidth, miss'g.
Jos. Jennison, Jr., killed.
J. H. W. Williams, miss'g.
Otis Coborn, missing.
Geo. T. Davis, missing.
James Duffee, missing.
J. E. Fellows, missing.
James Wilton, missing.
Albert S. Moffett, missing.
N. A. Videl, missing.
W. H. Anderson, missing.
Thos. Conroy, missing.
W. M. Davis, missing.
John Eckserly, missing.
Pat'k Ferghem, missing.
Orlando McIntire, missing.
T. J. Moganham, missing.
Vernon F. Rindge, killed.
Total, 28.

Company F.

Capt. S. S. Sloan, wounded.
Lieut. J. E. Greene, missing.
Sergeant L. Doane, wounded.
Sergeant Ferd. Dexter, wounded.
Corporal A. H. Foster, missing.
Corporal W. S. Adams, missing.

PRIVATES.

E. Bannister, missing.
Elbredge Doane, missing.
Wm. Nickols, missing.
W. R. Grimsby, missing.
David Reekil, missing.
H. Vebberd, missing.
Jas. E. Adams, wounded.
Sidney Smith, killed.
C. H. Bartlett, missing.
W. H. H. Brewer, missing.
L. H. Blackmer, missing.
John Howard, missing.
Jehu Nickols, missing.
Ralph Preston, missing.
Edwin A. Rice, missing.
Artemus D. Ward, missing.
D. W. Knight, missing.
J. H. Belcher, missing.
W. A. Belcher, missing.
Carleton Deland, missing.
G. L. Mann, missing.
James S. Nickols, missing.
J. H. Prior, missing.
Henry Slayton, missing.
E. S. Adams, missing.
F. Dickinson, missing.

Total, 32.

Company G.

Sergt. J. P. Stone, missing.
Corpl. S. Davis, missing.
Corpl. C. W. Wingate, missing.
Corpl. C. Davis, missing.
Sergt. Geo. E. Tiffanny, wounded.
Capt. Walter Fordham, wounded.

PRIVATES.

J. Bonner, missing.
R. Ellis, missing.
E. S. Livermore, missing.
H. O. Adams, missing.
C. S. Caswell, missing.
S. E. Ball, wounded.
W. S. Fuller, wounded.
J. C. Kelley, wounded.
Peter Shuriburt, wounded.
J. D. Shumway, killed.
W. S. Holbrook, wounded.
A. B. Belknap, wounded.
J. Holland, wounded.
A. W. Fairbanks, missing.
W. S. Mear, missing.
S. D. Bull, missing.
M. Dugan, missing.
C. S. Hill, missing.
S. C. Osland, missing.
F. H. Marble, wounded.
E. M. Newton, killed.
F. B. Robinson, wounded.
H. Day, wounded.
J. Hughes, wounded.
C. D. Snow, wounded.
G. G. Phillips, killed.
Total, 33.

Company H.

PRIVATES.

Geo. F. Sewrer, killed.
David Messinger, killed.
Thomas Horn, killed.
Edward C. Hewitt, killed.
Eugene Keith, killed.
Frank Bullard, missing.
John Cancy, missing.
John Hirst, missing.
John W. Foster, missing.
Dennis Murphy, missing.
B. F. Underwood, missing.
J. S. Williams, missing.
James Allen, missing.
Wm. Mann, missing.
Ed. C. Arnold, wounded.
Wm. J. Cole, wounded.
Frank Graichen, wounded.
Ed. R. Brown, wounded.
W. F. Carpenter, wounded.
E. H. Harrington, wounded.
H. A. Collar, wounded.
C. E. Braman, wounded.
Delos D. Dana, wounded.
Lewis Haire, wounded.
Jerome Prance, wounded.
T. Southwick, wounded.
Simon Sullivan, wounded.
John L. Pierce, wounded.
E. Pitts, wounded.
C. H. Stone, wounded.
Thos. Wathey, wounded.
W. W. Sawyer, wounded.
Frank Sibley, wounded.
Denman Judd, wounded.
Total, 34.

Company I.

PRIVATES.

Benj. Taft, missing.
Ed. J. Warner, missing.
G. W. Lewis, missing.
W. W. Bosworth, missing.
R. Thayer, missing.
J. Holden, missing.
W. H. Joy, missing.
A. Lawerty, missing.
Wm. Scott, missing.
H. Ward, missing.
J. Stevens, missing.
E. L. Parmenter, missing.
J. Mallory, missing.
H. Russack, missing.
P. Ballou, missing.
H. Clapp, missing.
P. Healy, missing.
J. Kelly, missing.
H. G. Raymond, missing.
F. Louder, missing.
F. Sandbach, missing.
W. F. Converse, missing.
L. H. Cummings, missing.
R. E. Corbin, missing.
Thos. Cassidy, missing.
H. Grote, missing.
G. Hadfield, missing.
V. Negus, missing.
Thos. P. Cornor, missing.
G. Walker, missing.
W. H. Palmer, missing.
Total, 31.

Company K.

Capt. Gatchell, missing.
Lieut. J. W. Hooper, missing.
Sergeant W. H. Truman, missing.
Corporal Charles Germage, missing.

PRIVATES.

E. Bryant, missing.
Edward Olney, missing.
Alden Peacock, missing.
Edward Lock, missing.
Henry Ford missing.
J. B. Burns, missing.
Michael McKensey, m'ing.
Augustus Grobets, missing.
Wm. Gilbert, missing.
John Wheelen, missing.
Patrick McGherkey, m'ing.
W. H. Burnham, missing.
Martin McBride, missing.
Cincinnata Buffum, m'ing.
Jas. Srenger, missing.
Andrew F. Simons, m'ing.
Joshua Blackburn, w'n'ed.
Sam'l B. King, wounded.
John Costello, wounded.
Peter Boutelle, wounded.
Thos. Keating, wounded.

Total, 25. Total killed, wounded and missing from the regiment, 234.

The places of Capts. Rockwood, Simonds, Bowman, Studley and Gatchell are filled by Lieuts. Wood, Eager, Johnson, Bartlett and Staples. Every Captain in the regiment, with the exception of Capt. JOSLIN, was either killed or wounded, while the Lieut.-Colonel (WARD) lost, by amputation, his left leg.

At dress parade this evening, the men, many of whom were without arms, were drawn up in line, and addressed most eloquently by the Colonel, who asked if they were ready again to follow their country's flag, and to stand by her in the hour of danger. To which, with loud and enthusiastic cheers, every one of the noble fellow shouted, "Yes, yes, Colonel, you lead, and we'll follow gladly on."

The Sanitary Commission is doing a vast deal of good to the suffering among the soldiers. Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, of New-York, and Rev. F. N. KNAPP, of Massachusetts, are here with two wagon loads of comforts and extra niceties for the sick, and are earning crowns of laurel where the moth doth not corrupt, &c., besides being the blessed recipients of countless benedictions from the wounded soldiers. The flesh wounds, which predominate, are doing well, as are the amputations. The men are in good spirits and their unhurt comrades are ready for another brush.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Shelling at Monocacy—Rebel Cavalry Dispersed—The Baker Brigade—Official List of Killed and Wounded in California Regiment—Soldier's Funeral—Honorable Mention—Col. Geary's Regiment on the Move—Correction of Heraldic Statements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONOCACY, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Last night about 12 o'clock, I heard some twelve or fifteen heavy reports in this direction, and though the claims of a good night's rest seemed very strong, and were urged by weary eyelids and chafed limbs with great force, I remembered the hundred thousand readers of the TIMES, and called out to my venerable colored attendant to saddle my slab-sided nag as quickly as possible, while I bundled up in the best possible manner, took a long swig of "Old Rye," and shortly after cantered down the road from Poolesville to this point. When I reached here, I found from the intelligent conversation of Sergeant FULTON, of the New-York Ninth Regiment, that the firing was from our own guns, (the battery of the New-York Ninth,) directed towards a knot of houses and barns on the other side of the river. During the day a number of Confederate cavalry were noticed going into a barn on the bluff, and when the guns were fired, the shells going through the barn, some twelve or fifteen of the rebels were driven out, and one or two, it was thought, were killed. During the night, signal lights were observed, and it being deemed best to put a stop to that kind of performance, the shelling was renewed toward midnight, with the desired result of stopping the display of signals.

Somewhat disappointed I trotted to camp, and turned on to a stretcher, where my old friend, the dustman, soon visited me, and a handful of his powder instantly placed me in the land of Nod, where I remained till 8 o'clock.

Not far from here are encamped the regiments forming

THE BAKER BRIGADE,

which I visited soon after breakfast. I found, in each regimental camp, the National colors at half-mast, in honor of the deceased Gen. BAKER, while in all other respects the ordinary routine was in full operation. I directed my attention first to the regiment known as the First California, of which Gen. BAKER was the Colonel. I met Dr. JUSTIN DWINELLE,* of Syracuse, who has recently been promoted to a full surgeoncy, and is now attached, professionally, to MOREHEAD'S Regiment of BAKER'S Brigade. From him I obtained much valuable statistical data of the killed, wounded and missing, of which the official lists had this morning been made out, and which consequently will make their first appearance in the columns of the TIMES.

The Staff of this regiment, before the recent engagement, was as follows:

Colonel, E. D. BAKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac J. Wistar; Majors, Robert Parrish and Smith; *Surgeon, A. C. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Munger; Adjutant, C. Newlin; Quartermaster, Young; Chaplain, Robert Kallen.

The first battalion of this regiment, under charge of the gallant Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, composed of Companies A, C, D, G, L, N, H, and P, was in the engagement, and after behaving with the utmost bravery suffered as follows:

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Company A.

Capt. T. Markoe, prisoner.
First Lieut. —— Williams, killed.
Second Lieut. F. A. Parker, missing.
First Sergeant McCormick, missing.
Second Sergeant Thatcher, wounded.
Third Sergeant W. R. McKim, killed.
Fourth Sergeant W. H. Shaffer, missing.
Fourth Corporal W. H. Cox, missing.
Fifth Corporal T. Corson, missing.
Sixth Corporal H. S. Wiles, missing.

PRIVATES.

H. H. Allen, missing.
H. Booth, killed.
W. H. Bowers, wounded.
G. A. Brown, missing.
M. Clemens, missing.
G. W. Cochran, missing.
J. Corson, missing.
G. W. Dougherty, missing.
J. Gordon, missing.
R. Greenwood, missing.
G. W. Hibbs, killed.
Frank Ellis, wounded.
G. W. Hooper, wounded.
A. J. Hooper, killed.
W. Hopkins, missing.
A. J. Huplitz, missing.
J. T. Spencer, missing.
John Neill, missing.
A. A. Patterson, missing.
T. Pillings, wounded.
G. R. Price, missing.
L. P. Reynolds, missing.
Ed. Robinson, missing.
J. Rodgers, missing.
H. J. Shellbrick, missing.
T. Stackhouse, missing.
T. Stokes, missing.
G. Stamp, missing.
E. B. Taylor, wounded.
G. R. Van Aken, missing.
G. R. Watts, missing.
Geo. Weyser, missing.
T. Weyser, missing.
E. Wigham, missing.

*Surgeon JUSTIN DWINELLE, of MOREHEAD'S Regiment, BAKER'S Brigade, was detailed for service in place of Dr. BAKER, who was left in charge of the sick.

John Lipsett, wounded.
J. Lutz, wounded.
W. Mays, missing.
W. J. Morris, missing.
A. Wisner, wounded.
W. Fisher, wounded.
G. W. F. Myers, missing.
George Shirley, deserted.

Killed, 5; wounded, 9; missing, 36. Total, 50.

The missing are either prisoners or killed.

Company C.

Capt. Wm. Otter, missing.
Second Lieut. W. H. Kerns, missing.
First Sergeant H. A. Harding, missing.
Second Sergeant W. H. H. Lane, missing.
First Corporal A. L. Morris, missing.
Second Corporal — Hogsweil, dead.
Third Corporal J. C. Hufty, missing.
Fifth Corporal Jos. Sloan, wounded.
Sixth Corporal A. E. Yerger, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. Burrows, missing.
S. R. Brown, missing.
J. Bendall, missing.
G. A. Brown, missing.
E. G. Carpenter, missing.
F. W. Carpenter, missing.
A. Connelly, missing.
G. W. Davis, missing.
H. Dunleary, missing.
Jas. Eager, missing.
J. S. Gardiner, missing.
M. Gillen, missing.
G. S. Grawesten, missing.
G. Weston, missing.
W. Hames, missing.
W. H. Lehler, missing.
J. Lewis, missing.
G. W. Massey, missing.
S. Mullineaux, missing.
W. Mallach, missing.
A. J. McCleary, missing.
J. W. Miller, missing.
J. McBride, missing.
J. Nichols, wounded.
R. P. Nichols, wounded.
R. Peters, killed.
W. Roberts, missing.
A. C. Rembaugh, missing.
W. J. Scott, missing.
John Simmons, missing.
G. C. Snyder, missing.
O. P. Tack, missing.
W. Tyndale, missing.
H. Thingland, missing.
R. F. Waller, missing.

Killed, 2; wounded, 3; missing, 39. Total, 44.

Company D.

Third Lieut. F. Wade, wounded.
First Corporal T. Gregory, wounded.
Third Corporal S. Randall, killed.
Fourth Corporal T. Palmer, missing.
Seventh Corporal W. Huntley, wounded.

PRIVATES.

W. Bate, missing.
E. Brett, missing.
J. Castor, missing.
N. Carty, wounded.
D. Chipman, missing.
W. Colebrough, missing.
J. Fisher, missing.
J. Grew, missing.
J. Greenhalgh, missing.
J. Heap, missing.
J. Hogan, missing.
J. Hooley, missing.
G. Hart, missing.
J. Johnson, missing.
R. Lester, missing.
J. Patterson, wounded.
H. Phile, wounded.
R. Standing, missing.
O. Snider, missing.
J. Statt, missing.
J. Stoker, missing.
H. Zepp, missing.
T. Zepp, missing.
G. Ockland, missing,

Killed, 1; wounded, 5: missing, 22. Total, 28.

Company G.

Fifth Sergeant J. Steenbeck, wounded.
Corporal S. W. Mackey, wounded.
Corporal S. G. Murphy, wounded.

PRIVATES.

O. Jos. Ashmore, missing.
W. Brunt, eye shot out.
P. Burns, missing.
W. Coals, wounded.
H. Choler, wounded.
A. Gell, missing.
W. Holland, wounded.
E. Mann, wounded.
P. Mahlan, wounded.
—— McDonald, wounded.
W. Ploss, missing.
L. Rand, wounded.
J. Renolds, wounded.
W. Smith, wounded.
C. Shaffer, wounded.
J. Stanly, wounded.
J. Vance, missing.
J. Wallace, missing.

Wounded, 15; missing, 6. Total, 21.

Company H.

First Lieut. W. C. Harris, missing.
First Sergeant W. H. Hoanaker, missing.
Second Sergeant F. A. Donaldson, missing.
Fifth Sergeant R. J. Fleck, missing.
First Corporal F. Lambert, wounded.
Second Corporal J. Reiley, missing.
Fourth Corporal J. Paul, missing.
Sixth Corporal R. Majorum, missing.
Seventh Corporal T. Miller, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. Blair, missing.
W. Bradley, missing.
C. Canneyer, missing.
J. M. Chapman, missing.
C. Dougherty, missing.
E. Ford, missing.
S. Fry, missing.
H. Grimley, missing.
P. Hall, missing.
J. Harris, missing.
S. Haffny, missing.
J. Heald, missing.
J. Hogan, missing.
C. Jaggard, missing.
J. Johnson, killed.
R. Joslyn, wounded.
S. McDonald, missing.
C. Kelly, missing.
P. Martin, missing.
D. McKown, missing.
J. McMerramen, missing.
R. McMennarin, missing.
T. Palmer, missing,
M. Patton, missing.
T. Russell, missing.
M. L. Stradling, killed.
J. B. Serry, missing.
S. Smith, missing.
W. Songster, missing.
B. Watson, wounded.
H. Willman, missing.
T. Whitehouse, missing.
M. Wilkinson, missing.

Killed, 2; wounded, 3; missing, 37, total, 42.

Company L.

Fourth Corporal Chas. Lehman, killed.
Sixth Corporal W. H. H. Schoonmaker, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. Armstrong, missing.
G. W. Baker, missing.
N. Boyer, missing.
F. Booth, killed.
A. Cramer, missing.
J. Cramer, killed.
H. Dougherty, missing.
T. Graham, missing.
H. Gossman, missing.
W. Gunzer, missing.
T. Hand, missing.
W. Kilpatrick, missing.
J. R. Little, wounded.
H. Little, missing.
A. W. Lester, missing.
T. R. McKenny, wounded.
S. McGaw, missing.
Thos. McKeague, killed.
John McCuen, missing.
G. H. Myers, missing.
A. W. Moumk, wounded.
H. Parker, missing.
E. Quigley, missing.
C. Reardan, missing.
J. C. Reid, missing.
W. Roberts, missing.
Geo. Ruoff, missing.
W. Smith, missing.
W. J. Skennett, missing.
John Simpson, missing.
L. Sweeney, killed.
L. W. Sutphen, wounded.
F. Walk, missing.

Killed, 5; wounded, 4; missing, 26; total, 35.

Company N.

Capt. F. J. Keffer, missing.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Hooper, missing.
Third Sergeant J. Huntly, missing.
Fourth Sergeant A. G. Bunn, wounded.
Fifth Sergeant J. Child, missing.
First Corporal S. Rex, missing.
Second Corporal D. Emerick, missing.
Third Corporal J. Nasland, missing.
Fourth Corporal Halbert, missing.
Fifth Corporal W. H. Cleare, missing.
Sixth Corporal C. B. Street, missing.
Seventh Corporal H. L. Franks, missing.
Eighth Corporal C. Cheeseman, missing.

PRIVATES.

J. R. Brandschett, missing.
A. M. Barnes, missing.
E. L. Colely, Jr., missing.
J. Cultigan, wounded.
J. E. Clapp, missing.
D. Colgan, missing.
W. M. Clinner, missing.
G. W. Ellis, missing.
W. Gerrold, missing.
J. L. Hughes, missing.
H. L. Huey, missing.
J. Harris, missing.
W. Ispherding, missing.
H. Kramer, missing.
J. Kinlock, missing.
G. Kohland, missing.
J. F. Kline, missing.
J. R. Koch, missing.
J. Lawler, missing.
H. Luther, missing.
T. Mitchell, missing.
C. M. Neal, missing.
John Perkins, missing.
G. Sweiger, missing.
A. Simons, missing.
C. Weingster, missing.
H. Weaver, missing.
W. Wingate, missing.
J. N. Back, missing.
C. Wild, missing.
C. H. Whatenly, missing.
J. N. Zane, missing.

Wounded, 2; missing, 43; total, 45.

Company P.

Capt. Robert C. Hicks, wounded.
Second Lieut. G. W. Kinney, missing.
First Sergeant A. P. Shultz, missing.
Second Sergeant W. J. McCain, missing.
Third Sergeant John Wike, missing.
Fourth Sergeant G. L. Brown, missing.
Corporal F. Piper, wounded.
Corporal R. Riley, missing.

PRIVATES.

R. B. Dawson, missing.
C. K. Dutton, killed.
E. Black, missing.
J. Devine, missing.
D. Caufield, missing.
C. Orchard, missing.
F. Poleman, missing.
I. Pointer, missing.
S. J. Price, missing.
W. Renier, missing.
H. B. Renyon, missing.
W. Sullivan, missing.
J. Seymour, missing.
J. Sheehan, missing.
G. W. Harper, missing.
N. L. Willard, missing.
G. W. Rhinehart, missing.

Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 21—total, 25.

The total loss in killed, wounded and missing, is 290. Very many of the missing are known to be wounded and taken prisoners, while others were killed or drowned.

After dining sumptuously on field bacon and tomatoes and tea in the Doctor's hospital tent, I was about riding off when the sad notes of

A MUFFLED DRUM

and the dead-march fell upon my ear, and on going towards the camp on the hill I found that the funeral procession of a soldier was on its way to the regimental grave-yard beyond the little stream which bounds the camp on the left. Riding on, I found gathered about the freshly dug grave some twenty or thirty soldiers, whose mournful faces, tattered, worn uniforms, and listless air betokened an experience in trouble such as must have sorely tried their manhood's stamina. By the side of the grave were two others—one of G. W. JACKSON, aged 24, and the other of ALEX. BROOKS, aged 18, both of Company M, who had died recently of typhoid fever.

Presently the slow-moving procession came over the hill—first, the band; then eight men, bearing a plain deal box, covered with the National ensign; then the guard of honor, with arms reversed, and followed by the Captain and First Lieutenant. The Captain (RITMAN) was a fine-looking, soldierly man, with a soiled, faded and tattered uniform, while his men looked as though one and all had been wandering for six months in a hostile country, where neither food, lodging or clothing could be obtained. But they had been there but one day, though on that day they went through as much as would content very many of the honorable gentlemen who make speeches in Congress, or who sneer at the futile efforts of volunteers.

Arrived at the grave, the men lowered the box, withdrew the flag and the cord, while the guard was drawn up at the side of the long home and prepared to pay the last testimonial of respect to their departed comrade. At the word, three successive vollies were fired, when the band struck up a jolly quickstep and off marched the soldiers, followed by the crowd of lookers-on, who laughed and joked, and played leap-frog in a manner perfectly astonishing to one who a few moments before had seen them hanging mournfully about the grave. The deceased, Corporal SEWELL RANDAL, Company D, California Regiment, was present at the recent slaughter, and is reported to have behaved with the greatest gallantry, finally falling, pierced by four bullets. He lived until this morning, and was buried as above.

It is always pleasant to hear good news of one's friends, and my heart was rejoiced this morning to hear from Surgeon DWINELLE, and from other officers, that

CAPT. ELIAS SMITH,

of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who is well known to the mercantile and reportorial communities of New-York as an honest, energetic, kind-hearted gentleman, acquitted himself not only with great bravery at the affair at Harrison's Island, but so aided the surgical brigade by his attentions to and care of the wounded, as to merit an honorable mention in the official reports, and the everlasting gratitude of many a suffering soldier whose pains he alleviated, and whose comparative comfort he secured. The Captain's nautical skill was of great service to the men in the management of the canal-boat and scows, one or two of which were swamped by the crowded men, while others were upset by the swift current of the unfriendly Potomac.

After this I rode up to Poolesville, on the road to which I met Col. GEARY'S Pennsylvania Regiment, which, in good time and fine spirits, was on its way to —— oh, I forgot, I musn't say where it was going, though everybody there knew that it was the regiment that fought so well near Harper's Ferry, and that by the inexplicable order of "somebody," it had left its post comparatively unguarded, and was now on its way to some point, the name of which, it would not be *en règle* for me to disclose. Just as the head of the column rested on the main street of Poolesville, an itinerant pie-vender with a wagon full of three-cornered apple tarts came jogging along, towards whom some fifty, more or less, made a dive "in double-quick," and in about the time that it would take a New-York boot-black to polish a boot and a half, every tart was priced, bought and devoured, and nary a crumb was left for the town dogs that hung wishfully around. The other men (who didn't get any) swore, the pie-man opened wide his eyes, the dogs turned tail, and the bystanders laughed, when "Forward march" came from the commanding officer, and away they went *not* in the direction of Leesburgh.

The *Herald* of Oct. 24 states that Gen. BANKS' force is on the Virginia side, and that McCLELLAN says our position there is impregnable, with sundry and divers other "facts" concerning the position of our force. It may not be necessary to contradict it, but for the sake of history it will do no harm for the people to know that the whole of BANKS' Division did *not* cross the Potomac, as the river was in a fearfully agitated state, and there were no adequate means for transportation provided; also, that at no time have our troops been at or near Leesburgh, and that though the desperate conflict near the Ferry proved the absolute bravery of our officers and men, the result is rather disastrous than beneficial to the Union cause. This is a more gloomy, but nevertheless a more accurate statement than that of your peculiarly enterprising cotemporary. HOWARD.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF THE LATE FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 28.

The following is from a highly respectable refugee from Leesburgh:

When the intention of throwing the National troops across the Potomac River first became apparent the rebel force in the neighborhood was so small that it was almost decided upon not to offer any resistance. Some reinforcements, however, were brought up from back of Leesburgh, and with the force thus gathered, not altogether exceeding three thousand, it was resolved to make a stand. Both parties, it was admitted at Leesburgh, fought desperately. The Confederates feared that they would be surrounded by a large force, which it was anticipated Gen. BANKS would throw across at the ferry just above where the battle was fought, and thus most desperate efforts were made to defeat Gen. BAKER before the expected reinforcements of Gen. Banks could come to his relief. The National troops, though overmatched in numbers, stood out against the attack manfully and bravely. Both parties suffered severely in killed and wounded.

Our informant saw over one hundred of the rebels dead, whilst their wounded were so numerous that all the farm-houses in the neighborhood were occupied as temporary hospitals. The number of Federal soldiers captured, our informant did not know. He saw one party of 110 taken off, but understood that two other squads had previously been sent away.

The expectation, which first prevailed, that the National troops would be able to advance in overwhelming numbers to Leesburgh, occasioned the utmost excitement among the Unionists, of whom there are a large number in the vicinity, who were prepared to receive and welcome the army, whilst many of the prominent male Secessionists made preparations to leave. The repulse of the National troops of course caused a corresponding depression with one class, and the most extraordinary exultation with the other. After the battle the rebels rapidly hurried up reinforcements, and at the time to which our information extends, it was estimated that they had from 10,000 to 15,000 men at Leesburgh and Waterford.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Richmond papers, of the 23d and 24th inst., are filled with the accounts of the battle near Leesburgh.

The *Examiner* contains an official dispatch from Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, dated "Headquarters, Centreville, October 22, 1861," and addressed "to Gen. COOPER, Richmond," stating as follows:

"Col. EVANS reports that he was engaged most of the day yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy near the Potomac. They had crossed under cover of artillery fire. He drove them back with heavy loss in killed, two hundred prisoners and six field-pieces taken. He had four regiments and five guns."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d inst., contains the above, and the following in addition:

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
CENTREVILLE, Oct. 22—10:30 P. M.

In addition concerning the victory of Gen. EVANS, I have to report the capture of nearly six hundred prisoners, and twelve hundred stand of arms. Their killed and wounded and prisoners amount to between one thousand and twelve hundred. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the Eighth Virginia and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, the Thirteenth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

THOS. JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch*, from Manassas, dated the afternoon of the 22d, says:

"The fight near Leesburgh was more serious than at first reported. Five hundred and twenty Federals were brought to Sudley Church this evening. Between four and five hundred of the enemy were killed, and three hundred drowned in the Potomac. Our loss is also heavy—say three hundred killed and wounded."

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 24.

The victory of Colonel (now *General*) EVANS, at Leesburgh on Monday, was even more complete and glorious than we yesterday reported it. In addition to the dispatches we then published, one was received by the President, Tuesday night, from the Chief of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, Col. JORDAN, in which he says:

"I have to report the capture of 600 prisoners and 1,200 stand of arms. Their killed and wounded amounts to between 1,000 and 1,200. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the Eighth Virginia and the Seventh and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments—the Thirteenth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us."

These great results, be it remembered, were achieved by 2,500 men, fighting against 10,000, with five batteries of artillery on their side, and none, in use, on ours. One man to four, with a strong artillery force helping the four. History shows few feats of arms so splendid. Henceforth the name of Gen. EVANS will take its place on the roll of heroes, and his unconquerable troops have achieved a deed that will make their memories glorious for generations to come. To have been with EVANS at Leesburgh, will be for each one of them, hereafter, an indisputable proof of dauntless valor, and will constitute for each a title and a passport to the gratitude of his countrymen. With forces cruelly disproportioned, they have stricken the presumptuous invaders a blow that has sent them staggering and shrieking back from the soil their footsteps polluted, and that must make the giant usurpation at Washington shudder through all its frame.

We are, as yet, without the names of any of the brave men who have fallen on our side, martyrs in the sacred struggle for imperiled liberty and a beleaguered land. We sympathize in the anxious solicitude of those whose fri

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as chambermaid; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, and all kinds of laces; is also a neat sewer; has the best of City references; has lived in her last place 11 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young, respectable German girl as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 107 Allen-st., in the cloth store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid. Apply northeast corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible] years old, desires a situation with a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or any [illegible] without a gentleman's house; is willing and obliging; is not so much an object as a home. Can be satisfactorily recommended. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., private door next to jeweller's store, in 2d-door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference from her last place; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 51 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 193 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman; would assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business perfectly well; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and nurse. Call at No. 197 2d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, and does up muslins in style; best of City reference from Spanish and American families. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as laundress in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or nurse; understands fine washing, ironing and sewing. Can be seen at No. 110 West 21st-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of children; good City reference. Call or address No. 133 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored woman, who has first-rate reference, is anxious for an engagement; she is a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, or waiting and fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, 17 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in plain sewing, or assist in housework. Call at No. 170 East 33d st., near 2d-av. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 178 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent person wishes a situation in the above capacity, or would take charge of children and do plain sewing; has eight years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman of experience, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282½ Bowery, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 253 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; has three years' reference. Apply at No 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman who has lived in the first-class families, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, game, jellies, &c.; is a good bread baker. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Will go to a boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 Mott-st., 2d-floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person who has lived in first-class establishments in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation—fine pastry, confectionery, &c. Unexceptionable reference. Address A. B., No. 113 West 15th-st., till suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged woman as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a middle-aged woman of long and good experience in this country and in her own; understands cooking in all its various branches, boning and larding; makes superior pastry and good bread and biscuit. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one as good plain cook; will assist in the washing; the other as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES TO engage as cook; is capable of taking a first-class cook's place; understands meals, soups, game and gravies of all kinds; is also pies, pastry, &c.; is active and intelligent; can give excellent reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; can produce unexceptionable City reference; would like to get a permanent situation; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for 3 days at No 233 2d-av., corner 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at corner of 21st-st. and 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing; she thoroughly understands her business; has six years best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE above capacity by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including desserts in every style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRSTclass cook, by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker; 3 years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands meats, game, soups and desserts; understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a private family as cook; understands meats and soups of all kinds; is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and thorough cook, in a private family; she is fully competent to fill a first-class situation, and can bring the highest City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. By a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family. Good City reference from where she lived five years. No objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do English or German cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable middle-aged woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days. Call at, or address No. 918 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as a good cook and excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to do part of the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady, sober, middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, &c., and is a good bread baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION, who understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and desserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 29 West 12th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE IS desirous to recommend her cook. She has served with her over two years; is competent to her duties; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 86 9th-st., corner of University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 17th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a boarding-house; understands all kinds of game and pastry; best of reference given. Apply at No. 299 8th-st, near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS TO GET a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; can give best City references. Call at No. 45 Forsyth-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class Protestant Scotch woman; good City references given. Apply at No. 327 3d-av. for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, or will do general housework in an excellent cook and baker; has the best City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, who is highly recommended, and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 23 State-st., between Columbia and Furman-sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a woman who understands her profession in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 159 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, &c.—SITUATION, wanted by a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place; can be seen for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable young woman, who is fully competent in every particular for her duties, desires a situation as meat and pastry cook, in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and would assist in washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 202 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a perfect cook; understands and is fully competent and experienced in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; is a good cook; is willing and obliging; can give the very best references. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a faithful, competent and highly-recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has lived 4 years with a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, efficient and obliging servant will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is neat and competent about her work; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., on third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper, with a widower or gentleman; one who is capable of taking charge of a house. To save trouble, none need apply only those in confidence. Call, for two days, at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to wait on an elderly or invalid lady, or as nurse and seamstress; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 163 East 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, Protestant, either in City or country, whose husband is gone to Europe; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker; has no objections to do washing and plain ironing, and can give satisfactory reference as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a capable woman; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; can take the charge of milk and butter. Has country reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable capable girl, with good City reference, desires a situation to do kitchen work or general housework in a private family; country preferred. Apply all this week at the gents' furnishing store, No. 149 Fulton-av., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 366, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or cooking and baking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant woman in a small private family to do general housework. Good City reference given. Apply at No 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go into a private boarding-house; or would go as laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up linen, fine washing, and French fluting, in the best style; or will do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; also, a young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; both can give the best of City reference; would like to live together. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can procure the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of family washing perfectly; understands French fluting; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has the best City references. Call at or address ANNA KING, No. 196 West Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby and sewing; would be willing to assist in a delicate lady or widower with children; is kind and obliging; can sew; has unexceptionable City and country reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 266 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; has been a nurse for many years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, in the Fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a respectable Protestant person; takes the entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to travel; has unquestionable reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, GAMBLE, No. 511 2d-av., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman, as nurse to an invalid, or as child's nurse; no objection to travel or go to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 187 Clinton-st Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her baby, five days old, wishes to get a baby to nurse at her own house; she can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 53 North 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a very good plain sewer, and would be willing to make herself generally useful; would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class City reference given. Inquire at No. 105 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 117 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 503 3d-av., near 36th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan woman, a place to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 5 87th-st., Yorkville.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable steady woman; competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or will bring it up by hand; can cut and fit for children; willing and obliging; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; long and satisfactory reference; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 96 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation is wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years; no objections to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., in the fancy-store, for two days., 3d door above 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had many years' experience as nurse, and was four years in her last place; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 10th-st, opposite Tompkins Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do sewing neatly, or would do light chamberwork and sewing. Would not object to travel. Best of City reference. Call or address MORSE, No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking, cutting and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 89 West 18th-st

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman to take care of children, or do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of an infant; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE OR PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a steady young woman, a situation as nurse, or to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home more of an object than wages; has good City references. Call at No. 6 East 21st-st., between 1st and 3d avs., second door, back room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A LADY IS desirous of procuring a situation for a most excellent, trustworthy person, as nurse for one or two children, or as chambermaid and to do up fine muslins. Apply at her present employer's, No. 27 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, who understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting and embroidery; will assist in light chamberwork, or will wait on young ladies; understands hair-dressing; will be found willing and obliging in a first-class private family or housekeeper. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking in the neatest style; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference given; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 186 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SHIRT-MAKER and cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, wishes a situation as seamstress and assist in chamberwork or the care of growing children, or to do the work of a small family. Address by note, or call on Tuesday or Wednesday at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a very competent Spanish girl, who understands all kinds of family sewing; is a neat hand at cutting and making children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; speaks English and French fluently; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av., north of 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is accustomed to making ladies' dresses and doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 121 East 10th-st., west side of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation as plain sewer, or will do general housework in a small family; best references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork, and be otherwise useful; can give the best of reference; has no objection to leave the City. Call at No. 38 per month. Address A. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands embroidery in all its branches, hair-dressing also; knows a good deal about dressmaking and makes boys' clothing; has the best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 69 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A young woman, having a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking or seamstress and assist in the care of children or light chamberwork; best City reference. Apply or address for one week No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A thoroughly efficient Protestant waitress; understands dining-room duties thoroughly, taking charge of silver-plate, &c.; has served in some of the first families in New-York and Brooklyn, and has the most excellent references. Any gentleman's family requiring a really first-class waitress and chambermaid, apply for ELIZA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY young woman, who is neat in her habits, a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Call till suited at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as waitress, who perfectly understands her business and can come well recommended, with good City reference; none but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with three years' excellent City reference from her last lady, a situation as waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; or as thorough chambermaid and waitress; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a capable young woman, as waitress; is willing to do chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 28 13th-st., near University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best of families; can procure the best City references. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man, a Protestant, and can show good City references. Can be seen this day from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. Howel's fruit store, No. 693 Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also, several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation as waitress or chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, by a very respectable girl, with excellent City references. Call at No. 877 Broadway, in the store, for two days.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 68 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women. German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SERVANTS—WITH INVESTIGATED CHARACters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Irish, Scotch, American and Welsh, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., 6 doors from Broadway, formerly Bible-house. The German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman, by a young man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; can milk if required; has no objection to make himself generally useful to his employer; has the best City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address, at No. 219 Bowery, in Mr. Callen's harness store; for E. L., or call, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a reliable English Protestant married man, without incumbrance, as coachman; has had long experience in London, and six years in New-York; possesses good City references as to capabilities, honesty, sobriety, &c. Will answer any communication addressed to J. B. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office; or at Mr. Stilling's harness-store, between 27th and 28th sts., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who can produce seven years' recommendations from one place; will be found obliging, and willing to make himself useful at anything; would keep a small place in order, if required, and go at moderate wages for the Winter. Address, J. J., No. 204 East 21st-st., second floor, back room, or Box No. 137 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant man; has been coachman in his City fifteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant in all branches by the most respectable gentlemen in this City. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a situation for his coachman, parting with him on account of not bringing his horses to the City; he is strictly temperate and obliging, and understands his business perfectly well. Best of references given. Apply to SAMUEL L. POST, No. 1,170 Broadway, N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce fine years' reference. Address W. R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 68 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation in the above capacity, by a middle-aged English gentleman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can train and drive fast horses; thoroughly understands the keeping and handling of saddle horses, and can furnish unexceptionable references from his last employers; no objection to the country. Call, or address, for two days, COACHMAN, at the livery stables, No. 120 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, an English Protestant; is a good groom and careful driver; has had sixteen years' experience, and can give the best City and country reference; low wages will be accepted for a permanent situation. Apply at, or address G., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable Protestant single young man, American, of long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver, and kind and obliging; will make himself useful; will milk a cow, if required; understands the care of a furnace, if required; can come well recommended. Address at No. 50 4th-av., harness and saddlery store, C. W.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a sober, steady man, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation for a single German, experienced in all the branches of the trade, especially landscaping, propagating green-house plants, and raising vegetables; wages reasonable. Address A. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man (a Protestant) as gardener, and to take general care of a gentleman's country residence; understands the culture of grapes, fruits, vegetables and flowers; has been accustomed to have the entire management during the absence of the proprietor; has no objections to going West; has the best of City references. Address HENRY, New-Utrecht Post-office, Long Island.

AS PORTER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man from the country as porter, or any kind of steady work; understands the care of horses; will be found steady and temperate. The best of reference given. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS WAIT

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., }
No. 40 Exchange-place. }

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT
may be made in 6 per cent, 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 106 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL }
NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Polls opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1861. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date,
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,600 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in this City or Brooklyn, in sums of from $2000 to $5,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract:
Seven hundred and fifteen thousand feet Lumber, of the following dimensions:
115,000 feet 4-4 com. cullings (1-inch boards.)
300,000 feet 6-4 com. cullings (1¼-inch boards.)
And two hundred and eighty-five thousand feet Scantling, of the following dimensions:
50,000 feet 3 by 6—12 feet long;
35,000 feet 3 by 6—16 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—14 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—10 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—12 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—16 feet long.
To be delivered in Washington City, D. C., within thirty days after closing the contract.
No proposal received after 12 M., the 29th inst., will be considered.
Bidders or their duly authorized agents are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.
Each proposal to give the full address of the bidder.
Ample security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.
The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant, or for other reasons.
Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Lumber," and addressed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE.—$1,000 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and good-will of an old established dry-goods store, which has paid for several years past, after paying all expenses, a net profit of nearly $2,000 a year. The store is 42 feet deep, has two fine show windows, and is well fitted up. It is and has always been the leading store in the place. The proprietor is obliged to sell in consequence of ill health. Apply at the store, No. 185 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., or at No. 360 Bowery, N. Y.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, long established and well known in the business community, is desirous of meeting with an honest, energetic man, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to extend an established and highly lucrative business. This is a rare chance in these times, as the party investing will at once be in the receipt of a large and increasing income. Parties are requested to call in person at Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

$150.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS Treasurer in a located place of amusement in a large city, not far from New-York. Any gentleman having the above amount can associate himself with a gentleman of respectability, and secure a permanent and lucrative business. Apply to C. E. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST.—For sale an old-established drug-store, stocked with a good selection of drugs; a corner stand, in a flourishing village close by New-York, will be sold at a sacrifice if sold immediately. Apply to or address Dr. R. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A good paying grocery and liquor store in the Village of Tarrytown. A rare chance will be offered to the right person. Rent all traded out. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 204 4th-av.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—The Stand No. 292 West Washington Market for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., OFFICE AT Hamilton Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., corner Joralemon, opposite the City Hall,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,
At 11 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
NAVY-ST.—Nos. 286 and 288, two 3-story and basement dwellings, metal roofs, built by days' work, modern improvements, containing each 13 rooms and 11 pantries, 20x50 each, arranged to accommodate one or two families, both in fine order; rent $425; lots 20x100, near Fulton-av. cars, two blocks of Washington Park, 15 minutes' walk of the ferries. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
LIVINGSTON-ST.—No. 134, opposite Gallatin-place, three-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brick, metal-roof dwelling, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, 25x38 feet, lot 25x100 feet, court-yard, iron railing, near Fulton-av. cars, Coney Island car route, two blocks from City Hall, new Court-house, Post-office, etc.
CREEVER-PLACE—No. 49—That beautiful 3-story, marble basement, stoop and lintels brick dwelling, 20x40 feet, metal roof, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, modern improvements, court-yard, iron railing, etc., lot 20x80 feet; rented for $425, neighborhood first-class, two blocks from Court-st. cars, 5 minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. ferries.
MILL-ST.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, corner of Hamilton-av.—Those four 3-story, brick, metal roof dwellings, (No. 1 finished for a store,) all recently new-roofed and put in good repair, now rented to good tenants, 20x32 feet, lots nearly 20x100, situate within 20 feet of Hamilton-av. cars, 5 minutes' walk of ferry, half a block from Court-st. cars. Terms—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage on the six last described properties for three years.
For minute particulars, see maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE
OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
by Edward Schenck, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 30th and 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. Great sale of the most superb fancy goods, comprising a very large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small expense.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!
On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st., between Fulton and John sts., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; centre-tables, etageres, French plate mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; bookcases, enameled chamber suites, lounges, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, gas chandeliers, sofa beds, bat racks, extension-tables, bufffets, dining chairs, china, glassware, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Pentz, William Pentz and John Pents, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philip S. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Pentz estate, situate as follows, viz.:
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—The entire front from within 31 feet of 138th-st. to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.
TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.
NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th-av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—96 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.
A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.
The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to C. J. & E. DEWITT, Esq., No. 88 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

HENRY B. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 201 6th-av., the large and well-selected stock of house-furnishing goods, embracing every variety of articles necessary for housekeepers' use; the stock consists of fine silver-plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, japaned waiters, toilet sets, cloths and spice boxes, tin, wood and iron ware, bird cages. Britannia ware, baskets of all kinds, brushes, feather dusters, water-coolers, enam'ld kettles, coal hods, sad irons, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of hardware. The attention of private buyers, as well as the trade, is called to this sale, as every article is first quality, and will be sold without reserve, to close the business.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb furniture of the best City make, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces; rosewood parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburies, music cabinets, centre and fancy tables, buffets, wardrobes, armoires-a-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comodes; ex. dining-tables, hall stands, tables and chairs; China vases and mantel ornaments, and a general assortment of first-class goods. The attendance of buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it is absolute. Catalogues at sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES on THURSDAY next.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising a large assortment of seasonable goods, among which are men's, boys, youths and children's boots, of the higher grades, in liberal quantities.
Auction sale of boots and shoes every Thursday.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY J. L. SMITH, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., one rosewood parlor suite, covered in Turkish velvet mequet; one do., covered in reps; rockers, sofas, tables, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glassware, the furniture of eight bedrooms complete, and everything belonging to a first-class house. Will be sold without reserve.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gifford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer,
Exchange-place, Jersey City.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES Boots and Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice line of Fall goods direct from manufactures, to which we would invite the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale is a full assortment of heavy calf, grain and thick boots. Also, about 100 cases stock goods in good order, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN LOTS ON DIVISION-AVENUE—POSITIVE SALE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 29, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots on south side Division-avenue, 50 feet east of River-st., each lot 25x80. Terms liberal; sale positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, at No. 3 Broad-st., at 11 o'clock.
Including HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, CROCUS, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, pier, mantel and other glasses, stoves, blankets, comforters, kitchen furniture, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
HENRY MORGAN,
M. MORGAN, Jr.,
EDWARD MORGAN.
MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN,
EDWARD MORGAN.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—FOR SALE, THREE vacuum pans, two 9 feet and one 10 feet. For particulars inquire of J. COLWELL, No. 348 West 27th-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward, on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL HOYT, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Glyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to W. M. INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 1 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P.M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P.M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P.M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P.M., to Fulton Market-slip,
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the farthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A.M., Express; 8 A.M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A.M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A.M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P.M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P.M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P.M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P.M. instead of 3½ P.M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A.M., and Long Branch at 7½ A.M. Freight trainleaves Bergen at 12½ P.M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:30 and 5 P.M.	7:25, 11:25 A.M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P.M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P.M.	10:45 P.M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A.M. for Greenport; 3:30 P.M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P.M. for Hempstead; 9 A.M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P.M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A.M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A.M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P.M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P.M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND
EXCURSION TO
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND FORTRESS MONROE,
THREE DAYS MORE FOR STARTING.
For particulars see advertisement in New-York *Tribune* TO-DAY.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P.M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches by the Chairman, Judge Slosson, Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe of Kentucky, Hon. L. H. Chandler of Virginia, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. Horace Greeley, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., and Others.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

THE TICKET RATIFIED.

Outside Meetings, Bonfires, Rockets, Music, and General Enthusiasm.

The immense throng that assembled last evening in the Cooper Institute, to celebrate the ratification of the People's Union County and Judiciary ticket, embraced many of the most respectable members of all the political organisations that have hitherto contended for place and power in our local and national affairs.

A common purpose seemed for this occasion to have united them in feeling as well as in presence, and for some length of time previous to the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, the impatient multitude began, by their plaudits, to summon the speakers announced for the occasion to the platform.

Meanwhile a plentiful display of rockets, accompanied by the glare of half-a-dozen bonfires and the music of a fine band, attracted a multitude to the Eighth-street front of the building.

About 8 P. M., E. J. BROWN, Esq., interrupted the discursive address of a Mr. VAN DUSEN, who had opened his oratorical batteries from one of the benches in the body of the hall, by calling the meeting to order and nominating

HON. JOHN SLOSSON,

of the Supreme Court, as Chairman.

This name having been received with acclamation

Mr. BROWN read a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

The names of the officers were received with reiterated cheering.

REMARKS OF JUDGE SLOSSON.

Judge SLOSSON, upon assuming the duties of the Chair, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I will address you but for a very few moments, and only for the purpose of stating, as I understand them, the objects of the present assemblage. We have met here, to-night, for the purpose of indorsing a great and glorious principle—a principle suggested by the patriotic heart of the people. In the present condition of our country and of the Union, men of all parties, of all ages and of all conditions have rallied together to sustain a common cause. [Great cheering.] The question has arisen who among our fellow-citizens, are to occupy the places of high trust in our councils and our Government under existing circumstances. Now, when a rebellion which, in frenzy, in violence, in the vigor, the talent, the power and persistence with which it has been waged, and the vast interests and issues involved, has no parallel in the history of the world, in many respects, the treason of the arch rebel himself would have to quail before it. For the time being, then, we have laid aside all party spirit and have come together upon a common platform to rescue our common Country. Let us cast to the winds all other considerations, and, this once, at least, smoke the calumet of peace, and Democrat, Republican, and Whig, alike rally to the principles we venerate, and no matter what our former predilections may have been, sacrifice all other considerations to our love for the Union and our Country. [Continued applause.] But you will be addressed by able and eloquent speakers to-night, and I will now make way for the Chairman of your Nominating Committee, who will present to you the names agreed upon by the People's organization, to represent their views in public office.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., here read the form of address and the ticket adopted by the People's Union.

The County ticket is as follows:

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court—THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court—L. B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court—HIRAM KETCHUM.
District Attorney—A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr.
Sheriff—JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk—JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor—ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners—LOUIS NAUMANN, JOHN WILDEY, EDWARD COLLINS, J. W. RANNEY.

Mr. BAKER advocated the ratification of the above in a few brief but impressive remarks, and the Chairman put the subjoined resolution to the assemblage, viz.:

Resolved, That the address, as read, be and is hereby ratified.

This the Chairman of the Nominating Committee hoped would be the unanimous sense of the meeting.

The address and ticket were adopted with tremendous acclamation, and the band increased the enthusiasm of the audience by striking up "The Star Spangled Banner," amid cheer upon cheer from the whole vast throng.

When the tumult had partially subsided, the Chairman said that he would now introduce to the audience one who came from that portion of their imperiled country in which the most direful part of the conflict was now being waged, and in the fate of which he feared the fate of the Union was to be decided. He would present one whose merits were well known here, and whose services had been glorious in his own State. In doing so, he would recall a distich of an old song sung in one of our former political contests:

"Oh, have you heard from Old Kentuck?"

[Tremendous applause.]

He would ask their attention to the words of Hon NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky. [Three cheers for Mr. WOLFE, and cheer after cheer for Kentucky. One enthusiastic person added, "A tiger for the WOLFE!" amid great hilarity.]

SPEECH OF HON. NATHANIEL WOLFE.

Mr. WOLFE said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I wish I had language adequate to convey to you the profound sense of gratitude which I feel, in being made the subject of so much consideration as the courtesy which has been extended to me, since my arrival in this City, implies. When I reached this City, the Chamber of Commerce extended to me an invitation to meet them, and commune on the condition of the country, and especially the condition of the State where I reside. To have received such an invitation from a body possessed of so much intelligence, and whose means of information were so ample and abundant, implied an estimate of myself which could have resulted alone from kindness and partiality.

The flattering reception which you have extended to me this evening, and the graceful language in which your honored Chairman has conveyed to me the feelings of this people, inspire me with a sense of gratitude which I cannot find language adequately to express.

In enjoying, however, the great honor which your presence this evening affords, I do not propose to indulge in a disquisition upon the great political questions which have divided and distracted the people of the United States.

I appear before you an humble but ardent advocate of the Union of these States. An advocate whose devotion to the honored institutions of his country knows no bounds. An advocate who esteems the Temple of Liberty which the blood and treasure of the men of '76 erected, the grandest structure which the pages of human history have described on their ample folds. I appear before you to kindle afresh, if needs be, that flame of devotion to the Union which glows in the bosom of the people of this great Commonwealth with almost consuming fierceness. How could New-York be otherwise than true to the Union? Her sons were among the chief architects of the great Temple of Liberty. Her blood was poured out lavishly upon the hard-fought fields of Revolutionary struggles; and throughout our existence as a Nation, her wisdom in council, and her valor on the battle-fields, have illustrated the brightest pages of the Nation's history. In the struggle which is now being made to preserve the existence of the Government and the Union, the people of this Commonwealth, true to the traditions of the past, true to the memory of their illustrious dead, true to that glorious flag, on whose ample folds are emblazoned the insignia of our country's greatness, are rushing, like the torrents of mighty rivers to swell the vast throng that have gathered almost within the hallowed precincts of the tomb of WASHINGTON to uphold the sacred work of his hands. The highest duty which the mighty Republic of Rome imposed upon her Consuls in times of great peril was, that they should see that the Republic received no injury. Our country, bleeding at every pore, stretches forth her arms, and in sad, but resolute tones, calls upon her sons to rescue her from the destruction with which treason threatens to overwhelm her. And is not the salvation of this great Republic worthy the effort? Contemplate its greatness, and tell me if the world's history furnishes a parallel. We look in vain to the great Republics of ancient times for the enlightened system of self-government which our ancestors bequeathed to us. Greece, with all her philosophy, perished, without enjoying those lights of liberty, which American institutions shed with refulgent splendor upon our people.

And Rome sunk under the desolation, which the Goths and Vandals brought on the splendid monuments of her genius, and the proud trophies of her valor, without witnessing such a triumph, as the wisdom of WASHINGTON, and HAMILTON, and MADISON, achieved, in the glorious Constitution of the United States, which made us a free, a powerful, a united people. In the vast extent of our territory, in the prosperous commerce which we enjoy, in the unrestricted piety which enriches the Temples of the living God, in the gentle breath of Heaven, which blesses the glorious flag of our country, in the coronets of freedom which circle the sunlit summits of our mountains, we witness the true abode of Liberty. And is all this greatness and happiness to perish in the grasp of treason? Rather every friend of the Union should perish—rather that wealth which living industry has accumulated should be scattered as chaff before the wind, than a division of the Union should be established. A beneficent God has joined together these States, and traitor hands cannot put them asunder.

I will not exhaust your patience by tracing minutely the causes which have led the people of this country to the very verge of self-destruction. Fanaticism has contributed her share. The graceless zealot, urged on by false philanthropy, sought the abolition of Slavery, at the expense of the very existence of the white man. The advocates of abolition should lay their faces in the very dust. It is to them that we owe, in a great measure, the misfortunes of our country. It is incomprehensible to a rational and reflecting mind, that a class of men should exist in this enlightened age, whose vocation seems to be to pull down everything which wisdom established. They may rest assured that their doctrines, and their labors can result in no good to our country. Sooner or later their mad career will drive the men of the Slaveholding States into one united effort to overthrow the Government—a Government which should encircle in its maternal arms all the citizens of the great Republic. And if the Abolitionist is the dire enemy of our institutions, so is the Secessionist. His is a heresy, which the combined wisdom of the nation has united in condemning. Secession is a principle which is at war with all good government; it is the prolific source of every evil with which society could be possibly afflicted. War, murder, rapine, robbery, arson, in short, every crime known in civil society, are the legitimate fruit of that horrible heresy. No honest and intelligent mind can receive such a doctrine as a truth. The principle of secession, separate from revolution, is at war with common sense; it is incompatible with every rational system of government; it reverses the primal principle on which every free government is founded—the right of the majority to govern the minority. It places in the hands of the smallest minority the right to break up a Government every day in the year.

But why need I descant further on this heresy which common sense rejects. The secession of the Southern States was brought about by the ambition of disappointed politicians. Could the Davises, the Hunters, the Yanceys, the Keits and the Toombs of the South have succeeded in securing high places in the Government, the repose of the nation would not have been so greatly disturbed. But they did not deserve the honors of the nation, and they failed to procure them; and then, with becoming desperation, they resolved that they would rather reign in hell than serve in Heaven. Fellow-citizens, it behooves every true lover of free institutions to unite in one common effort to crush out this principle, otherwise liberty is at an end. A division of this Republic is a thought not to be tolerated. Its broken fragments can never shed happiness on any portion of our people. War, bloody war, would follow the division of the Union; commerce would be destroyed, agriculture abandoned; workshops would be converted into garrisons, and nought would be heard through the entire land save the trumpet's clangor and the cannon's roar, until some bold military chieftain, seizing the reins of power, would drive this once happy people into the prison-house of despotism.

Fellow-citizens, I am rejoiced to find in this great City all hearts and all hands united in the resolution to uphold the Union. The differences which divided parties in times gone by, no longer divide them. Democrats, Republicans, Old-Line Whigs, all forgetful of past differences, unite together to preserve the Union. And here I would invoke you to extend generous assistance to the man who fills the Chief Executive office of the Republic. Never, since the broad foundations of this Mighty Republic were laid, was the Chief Magistrate surrounded by difficulties of such stupendous proportions. When he came into power he found your navy sent to distant ports, purposely sent there, that treason might work out its hellish designs. Your army was scattered. A felon's hand stole your arms. Your Treasury was robbed. The Government was defenceless. But the President, with Roman resolution, entered upon the discharge of his difficult duties, and for it he deserves the thanks of the people.

There are those to be found who carp at the exercise of power, if it transcends in any degree the strict letter of the law. They should remember that the laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation than the observance of the strict letter of the law. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us, thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means. Such is the counsel of the great Apostle of Liberty. But the aider and abettor of secession, who abuses the President for the exercise of power which is necessary to the salvation of the Republic, himself stands ready to throw

"Allegiance to hell; vows to the blackest devil.
Conscience and grace to the profoundest pit o' damnation."

But the avowed Secessionist is not the most dangerous enemy which the Union now encounters. There is the Peace party, which cloaks secession under the guise of a horror of bloodshed. That party "has stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in." They desire a peace established by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Union to the Peace party is as hateful as it is to the avowed Secessionist. They would rejoice in its broken fragments. They would hold a carnival over the destruction of the precious work which the great men of the Revolution accomplished. The peace which they desire is a peace founded in National humiliation. What boots it to them that our great name should become a by-word among the nations of the earth? What boots it to them that the sources of our prosperity should be dried up? What though our commerce should disappear from the seas, our manufactures perish, agriculture be abandoned? Their joy is increased. The National Government is destroyed; the prestige of the American character is gone; the proud flag which floated in triumph over a hundred battle-fields has been trampled in the dust. This is the feast to which we are invited by the Peace party. It is treason in disguise. War upon it, then, as you would war upon its impious ally, Secession. Crush it out so that a seminal principal of it shall not survive.

Fellow-citizens, there are faint-hearted men whose attachment to the Union increases or diminishes as success or defeat attends our arms. If a battle is won to-day they are brave and generous. They profess to be willing to shed their blood and pour out their treasure in behalf of the Union. If defeat overtakes us their valor takes flight, and they see in the future a useless expenditure of treasure. In such a bosom avarice and cowardice reign supreme. To the true patriot despair never comes. Perseverance, suffering, endurance, are his guide and shield. Adversity but stimulates him to greater exertion, and he moves onward to the prize of his high calling with unblanched cheek and undaunted heart.

Fellow-citizens, you have a powerful foe in the Secessionists of the South. Their leaders are bold, daring and reckless. They have stimulated their followers by appeals to the worst passions of our nature. They have striven to impress upon them that the war which the Government is waging is a war of subjugation. They have throughout the length and breadth of the land proclaimed that their homes are to be made desolate, their property destroyed, their slaves set free, their wives and daughters dishonored. If subjugation in that sense was meditated by the Administration, then indeed would the Northern patriot unite with the men of the South in resistance to a barbarity which would shock the bosoms of fiends in hell. If, indeed, the emancipation of the slave were the object of this war, neither my heart, nor would the heart of Kentucky be in it. All that true patriots desire in carrying on this war is the preservation of the Union, upholding the Constitution, and enforcing the law. And why should not the man who lives in Louisiana, in South Carolina, or in any of the disloyal States of this Union, be required to obey the laws as well as the man who lives in New-York or Kentucky? Because disloyalty prevails extensively in a State,—because treason has become common, does it become more venial? Twist and turn it as you please, secession is treason, and treason is the highest crime known to the law.

I have stated that this war is not waged for the emancipation of the slave. The Congress of the United States, representing the sentiment of the non-slaveholding States, have so declared it by solemn resolution. Go to the camp of the National soldier, as I have done, and ask him if he has shouldered his musket to emancipate the slave, or to interfere in the relations of the master towards his slave, and he will answer, No. He will tell you that his purpose is to uphold the rights of the people under the Constitution, and not to wrong the people by violating their rights.

And I tell you here, to-night, that a large portion of the people of the South only need to be convinced that equality of rights is the principle on which the battles are to be fought, and they will rally once more under the "Star-Spangled Banner," and unite in the overthrow of the desperate and unprincipled leaders who have hurried them into rebellion to gratify their selfish and mean ambition; and when the people of the South shall become sensible of the delusion which seized men have practiced upon them, who will be able to measure their consuming wrath? The man who now wields the Executive power of this self-styled Government may have his hours of swelling pride, in which he may look with barbarous joy upon the triumph of his talents, and a feast upon his partial success in overthowing the Constitution of his country. But the time will come when conscience will take its turn. The bloody field will rise upon his startled imagination, the agonizing cry of the widow and the orphan will invade his ear, a violated Constitution will raise its avenging lance, and an abused people will rise in all the majesty of their wrath. Then he will call upon the rocks and mountains to hide him from the presence of the people.

Fellow-citizens—I am recently from my distant home in Kentucky, the land of patriotic and brave men. Kentucky, the oldest daughter of the Union, still stands fast by the moorings of her loyalty. Neither the blandishments nor the threats of secession could deceive or terrify her. There she stands, the home of the venerable CRITTENDEN, whose voice is now ringing on mountain top and in the plain, in support of the union of these States. And there she stands, inclosing in her bosom the cherished ashes of her CLAY. The principles of her immortal son still survive, and to-day his principles are the principles of Kentucky. She cherishes those principles because they are principles of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and whose precepts could guide to greater National happiness than do the precepts of that illustrious man.

Who could the applause of listening Senates command;
The threats of pain and ruin to despise;
Who scattered plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his history in a nation's eyes.

Kentucky desired to be a mediator between the contending sections of our country. Her voice has been the voice of affection, and she would now fain reconcile the hostile portions of our country. But secession has not spared her. Her soil is now defiled by the hostile foot of the invader. The cohorts of JEFF. DAVIS, led on in part by Kentuckians, who have betrayed the confidence of their native State, and now seek to subjugate her, are quartered on her fair fields; but the time is not far distant when the loyal sons of that brave old State, assisted by the brave and hardy sons of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, will expel from her borders these insolent invaders.

Kentucky has proposed terms of peace. They were rejected—and pity it is 'tis so. The guarantees of slave property which she proposed [are] reasonable, and they will be insisted upon by her. And although she is unshaken in her fidelity to all her constitutional obligations, she will never consent that the institution of Slavery in the States or the Territories shall be injured or destroyed by the action of the General Government. The proclamation of FREMONT, emancipating the slaves, would, probably, have lost us the State, if the President had not modified it. Kentucky does not, and will not, object to the confiscation of slaves or any other property, owned by persons in rebellion against the Government, but she will never consent to emancipation accompanying confiscation. I have thus spoken frankly and freely.

Fellow-citizens, the time is not far distant when peace will again return to our borders—peace based on an unbroken Union. I have ventured thus to speak to you in this season of national trouble. I feel that although you are citizens of New-York, and I am a citizen of Kentucky, yet a common ancestry bequeathed to us all—North, South, East and West—the great and beneficent Government under which we have lived so happily. New York and Kentucky will stand side by side in upholding the Union, and sacrifice, if needs be, the blood and treasure of their sons in the performance of that sacred duty.

You are about to enter upon a political struggle, and I beg that nothing I have said will be construed in any manner as interfering in your local affairs.

When Mr. WOLFE concluded, the President introduced Hon. L. H. CHANDLER of Virginia, whose name, he said, stood first on the Electoral ticket of last year. On being introduced, the speaker was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF HON. L. H. CHANDLER.

A stranger both personally and by reputation, not only to you, Mr. President, but, with one or two exceptions, to every individual in this vast audience, I am not vain enough to appropriate to myself any portion of this warm and generous reception. And yet, in no spirit of affectation, permit me to say that I feel quite as much gratified as though I could appropriate it to myself. It is enough to me to know that it is the expression of the opinion upon the part of this assemblage, in favor of that cause which I shall for a moment, attempt feebly to vindicate—the cause of the Union, the cause of the enforcement of the laws, and the cause of the Constitution. [Applause.] The distinguished gentleman who preceded me spoke of the Peace Party. I hope there cannot be found within this audience—I hope there cannot be found within this vast State—the largest State in the Union, either as it is now or as it was before the Confederate States went out—I say I hope there cannot be found one man who is a Secessionist. I can readily understand how a New-England man who goes South, who forms business relations there, who makes his money there, who marries and raises a family there, can keep silent, at least upon this great question. But how a New-England man, or a man from the Middle States can ever join hands with secessionism, I must confess, passess my understanding. [Applause.] And if such an one be here, permit me to say to him, that his name will have a taint of infamy, which, like that of Judas Iscariot, through all time shall last, reeking and fresh forever. [Applause.] For such an one, earth has no scorn too withering in this world, Hell no place too hot in the world to come. [Applause and laughter.] Peace! Peace of what kind? I know something as to what peace is; I wasn't driven from Virginia, but I left with my family, under a flag of truce, [laughter,] and a short time before I did leave, had the pleasure of being arrested at Yorktown, a place somewhat known in olden time, to schoolboys, at least, as having been distinguished for deeds in arms—a place where Northern and Southern men had stood side by side—a place where they bared, with equal willingness, their breasts to a common foe—where the Northern man and Southern man stood side by side mown down by the great reaper, Death, as the bearded grain is cut down by the strong arm of the cradler. Side by side were they buried in contiguous graves, and the same wind sighed their requiem over them, and the same sobbing rain soaked the turf that was piled above them; the same wild flowers sprung from those graves and shed their perfume on the desert air; and when that great day shall come when the Archangel shall stand with one foot upon the sea and one upon the land, and declare that time shall be no more, side by side will those Southern and those Northern men rise and stand before the throne of God to receive their reward for the deeds done in the body. And there I was trotted out with twelve soldiers, [great and long-continued laughter and cheers,] with fixed bayonets, six going before and six going after, [laughter,] and I endeavored—a very feeble attempt, as it was, so far as I could, to keep step to the music of the Union. [Laughter and applause.] Put in a Court-house, kept there twenty-four hours, supplied with food scarcely equal to that you would get at the St. Nicholas or the Metropolitan, [laughter] and with the supreme gratification during the day, being upon the ground floor, of having the windows guarded by the soldiers of a North Carolina regiment, expressing their great pleasure at seeing a live Yankee, and what intense delight it would give them to shoot me through the abdominal parts. [Laughter.] Yet I did not suffer much. I have felt more pleasantly, to be sure, upon certain other occasions in my life. But the peace to be had is a peace that is to affect every man who still maintains his devotion to the cause of the Union. Why, Mr. President, let me tell you what transpired during the twenty-four hours I passed there. About midnight, so far as I could judge, I was awakened by the tramp of the guard, and three men were brought in, who, when added to the number before, with me, made seven. No light was in the room; all of them had to sleep upon the floor, I being the only one that had anything to sleep on, one of the National army having sent me a blanket. One old man I heard moaning during the whole night. I found that he was religious, for he was praying in the night. He said, "Is it not hard that an old man as I am, the father of thirteen children, who never knew what it was to want the comforts of life, should in my old age be brought here to pillow my head on the naked floor, for no reason than that I was a Union man, and could not agree with my neighbors." And when daylight came the old man recognized me. And when you introduced me as being at the head of the Electoral ticket there was some ambiguity about. I don't wish it to be understood that I was at the head of the Breckinridge ticket; for I have always been an Old-Line Whig, and went for BELL and EVERETT. When the old man recognized me, he came up and spoke to me; and what do you suppose he, with his son and son-in-law, was arrested for? Simply for the reason that he did not vote in favor of the secession of the State of Virginia; and he did not vote at all. When you talk about peace—peace for whom and what? What do you do with Missouri? What do you do with Maryland? What with that portion of Virginia that is now true, and loyal to the Union? What do you do with the fourth part of the State of Tennessee that is still loyal to the Union? And what for that gallant State so ably represented here to-night by the gentleman who preceded me? What do you do with that ground that has been called the dark and bloody ground; bloody it may be every inch of the soil of that noble State by the hearts' blood of her citizens poured out like water in defence of this Union? But dark no more can she be, for she is all radiant with light, bedecked and bespangled with the glory that emanates from her sons who are still true to that cause which her great and high men so fearlessly and so valiantly advocate. [Applause.] I hope, then, that this cry of peace will no more be heard until the Union shall be again restored. [Applause.] Why, you don't know the feeling that exists in those Confederate States amongst those Secessionists. No man can have the faintest appreciation of it who has not been among them. The day was when, if a man had decried this Union there, he would have been spurned from the hustings; he would have scarcely been allowed to speak to men in Virginia. But for the last year or two the bitterest attacks have been made upon it, and its benefits denied to thousands and tens of thousands there—this Union which has made us all we are and hope to be; this Union which, within the knowledge of some perhaps present in this house, made us from thirteen to thirty-four States; from a little population of three millions made us more than thirty millions; that from a population confined to the Atlantic States has spread itself beyond the Alleghany, reached the base of the Rocky Mountains, overlopped those mountains and spread itself out upon the shores of that mighty ocean the sands of which are gold and whose waves wash the Orient. [Great applause]—that Union which has enabled American commerce to enter every port and every harbor. Why, there is no sea, no harbor accessible to vessels any where upon the civilized globe, that the waters have not been sheared by the keel and the breezes wooed by the stout sheet of American vessels, with the Stars and Stripes floating gaily and gallantly at the mast. [Applause.] And yet we are to be told that Union is gone—that it is dead. Dead? No more dead than the seed which the husbandman sows in the furrow. Winter comes; the snow, with its cold and white cover, shrouds it; but Spring-time comes; it springs up and bears fruit an hundred-fold, and it is gathered into the garners to the glad song of the harvest home. [Applause.] Dead? No more dead than the oak of the forest is dead, that shakes down its green leaves in Autumn to battle with the storm-king and icy fold; with that, too, Spring comes, and by a process more elaborate than that of the alchemist of old, sweet juices are elaborated in the great life-giving mother-earth; it is absorbed by the little rootlets; it passes up the gnarled trunk of the old oak; it extends to the topmost ends of the branches; they swell out into bud and into life, and it affords a shade to beast and to man, and singing birds build their nests in its branches. [Applause.] But I cannot take up your time, [Voices "Go on." "Go on."] there are various other gentlemen here who are to interest you, and the very invitation that I received here before I arose was to say a few words, the *few* being quite distinctly and very appropriately italicized, [laughter.] You cannot of course expect that I should go on; and more than that, this is rather a difficult place to go on. I feel somewhat as the trumpeter did, who, when called upon by the leader to blow louder, distending his cheek and nearly bursting, and the cry being still to blow louder, says he, "It ish very easy to say blow louder, but vare the hell ish der vind to come from?" [Great laughter and cheering.] But, gentlemen, is there any reason why we should be discouraged? Is there any reason to believe that the great cause that we all have so much at heart, is to fail? I must confess that I can see no reason for indulging in gloomy apprehensions. I am aware that in several engagements we have not succeeded—I am aware that fast time was made at Bull Run, and that the running was the wrong way and not "On to Richmond." What have we not gained? Why Maryland is still in the Union, and safe in the Union. Missouri, I apprehend, the same; and as for Kentucky, I have always spoken for her, who is always enabled to speak for herself, and is now speaking for herself, in trumpet tones upon the field of battle. But not only that, the citizens of those States are in the main loyal. But does it not seem providential, that while, on the one hand, our imports are falling so low, our exports are increasing in the way of grain? New-York, unquestionably, this year being able to export as much as she ever exported during even the most prosperous year. Then see, too, here in the Free States, how all the arts and sciences are flourishing. Look at a little simple instance that met our eyes, two or three days since, when San Francisco speaks to New-York, and, in less than twenty-four hours' time, gets a response; [applause;] when we were enabled to answer the question asked by the Almighty of Job: "Canst thou send the lightnings that they may come and say unto you 'Here we are?'" Now across the broad Continent the electric power flashes messages of business, affection and life. All these we see, and a thousand other instances I might refer to, going to show that notwithstanding dread battle stamps his foot, the arts and sciences flourish as they flourished of old. Here, then, I repeat I can see no reason for gloom or discouragement, and we should bear in mind too that the people are alive in this matter, and that if perchance, it is hardly to be supposed that the allegiance of the people should prove false, the people themselves will take the matter in charge. [Applause.] Thank God, in times like these there will always be men to rise up equal to the emergency, and the people will sustain them. [Cheers.] True it is, that it is a most unfortunate epoch for us; true it is that the great men who tread in the immediate footsteps of our great fathers of the Revolution have passed away—yet we see men of bright and shining intellects and keen and shrewd characters appear and supply the bright characters of the past. [Cheers.] JOHN C. CALHOUN has gone, and that great man who was the defender of the Constitution sleeps, but we have men not as bright perhaps, but as true to the cause of their country. The three great men of the Republic, each representing one of the great sections of the country, South, North and the West, they have gone, and it would seem as if but a small portion of their mantles had fallen upon those who are left; but, my friends great times always produce great men—("Hear, hear")—and although I repeat, others may prove rec, reant and false to their trust, there will be no fear but the people will take care of those who are left to fight for and sustain the cause of our country.

Mr. CHANDLER then proceeded at length to speak of the men who had departed, and who in times gone by sustained their country and the cause of liberty, and concluded an eloquent address by predicting that, at the close of the present controversy, there would not be one star lost in the glorious constellation of our flag. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. CHANDLER's remarks, there were loud cries for Mr. JAMES T. BRADY and Mr. GREELEY, when the Chairman introduced Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, who was most warmly received.

MR. RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

He said the reason they could not accede to the request was, that he understood that Mr. BRADY was not present, and in the case of the other gentleman, Mr. GREELEY, his turn had not come. [Laughter.] He was a man of law and order, and he understood it was his duty to attend the meeting when he was desired to come, and to speak his speech if he had any speech to make. If he had not any speech, he could go away and let somebody else address them. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] He had not much to say, but he (Mr. RAYMOND,) was quite sure they would agree with what he did say. He was present at that meeting simply to urge what he conceived to be an entirely needless lesson upon them, namely, "Union for sake of the Union." [Loud cheers.] And in that matter he thought they had got the start of him, for he saw before him a great multitude, such as no man would take the trouble to number. There were men of all parties congregated there—not for any party object, not for the promotion of personal ambition, but to rally around that glorious old flag which protected us all in common, and which gave to us all the glories we can ever hope to achieve; which was our glory in the past and our only hope for our time to come, and that of our posterity. [Applause.] "Union for the sake of the Union." What a spectacle did this movement present, and what a rebuke to those who were engaged in rebelling against their country and those who sided with them in their attempt to take down that flag and tread it in the dust? All parties for the moment were laid aside, not that we surrender party principles, party convictions and party attachments permanently—not that we discard party as a portion of the political machinery of our fair country, but simply because the hour, necessity, and noble duty loudly call to us from the Heavens above and tell us that Parties are nothing when the Government under which they live is in danger of ruin. [Cheers.] Sustain the Government first, and then attend to party and divisions of party. [Applause.] The flag of our country was in danger, and should we not heart in hand endeavor to protect it—should we not proclaim to our own country and to the world beyond the sea, as well as to the world of this great continent, that the American knows but one faith, one Constitution, one Union, one flag, and one destination; and by the blessing of God we would yet show that to the world. [Cheers.] We have something to teach other nations as well as something to do for ourselves. They asked us from over the water "What are you fighting for?" and we would tell them in reply, "We are fighting for our flag." We don't ask John Bull to hurrah for the American flag. He has never been in the habit of it, and it would take a great while to teach him to do it. [Laughter.] But we would teach him, whatever might be his opinion of that flag, that it was clearly allied to our hearts, and that it shall yet float over this Union from all time to come. [Applause.] That flag spoke to us of freedom and of independence, and was the beacon of liberty everywhere, [cheers,] and from one end of the continent of Europe to the other the people bade us God-speed in the attempt to rescue it from dishonor, and from ruin. [Cheers.] "What are you fighting for?" says John Bull. Not for your cotton, but for liberty, independence, and Union hereafter, and with the blessing of God and our right arms we would suppress rebellion at home and quiet hostilities abroad. [Loud cheers.] It was all very well to confine the view of this contest to immediate results. It was very well for foreigners and interested persons to say, "Why interrupt trade? Why destroy trade?" Because it must be done for the time, if it was not to be done forever. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Were we to have a Government, or to live under one? Were we to have a Constitution, or were we simply to live amid rack and ruin? Could any man, with a heart in his bosom, or with a feeling of liberty within him, reconcile himself to sit quiet and allow the glorious Union to be dissolved; and let all nations of the world point to him as one of the recreants who deserted what gave him birth and nutured him to greatness, because he was too timid, too sordid, or too base to lift his arm and strike a blow in his country's defence? [Cheers.] No; one thousand times No. [Cheers.] We might talk about discouragement; talk about the bad times in which we lived, but was there a man whose heart did not bound within him at the thought that he lives in a time when he could do so much for his country as he could do to-day. [Applause.] Who would not rather a thousand times live now, when he can do something to save this country from ruin, than to live twenty years hence, to find men who lived before him were not brave enough to preserve their country, but left him only a remnant and a wreck of what the country once was? Who would not rather fight this battle than hand it down to his children? No one. And he (Mr. RAYMOND) did not think there was one who would shrink from the task of preserving their country—a task which God had put upon us, for it does come to us from Heaven. [Applause.] It was charged upon us to save this Union from wreck, to crush out rebellion, and bury it in the dust, and to plant the flag of the Union again, and forever. [Loud cheers.] John Bull had said he always knew "this country would turn out to be weak when the time came." He (Mr. RAYMOND) would only point to the fact that we had raised 500,000 volunteers in the space of five months, and he would ask, were we entitled to be called a weak nation?

A Voice—No, Sir! [Cheers.]

Mr. RAYMOND—Not unless the meaning of words have been sadly changed since JOHNSON and WEBSTER wrote their dictionaries. I would like to see England put that number of men in the field to put down rebellion in Ireland.

A Voice—She can't do it.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, if she could do it she would have trouble to crush out a rebellion there. But England cannot put 20,000 men in the field to crush out a rebellion, because the people know the rebels have the right of it; and here the people know rebellion has the wrong of it. [Loud cheers.] There is such a thing as a right of rebellion against a tyrannical Government where there is no other remedy. But who dare say the Government of the United States has been to any section of the Union a tyrannical Government. [Cries of "No one, no one."] Could any solitary man in the South say it? [No, no.] Could the South say they ever suffered under any measure of tyranny? What solitary act has been done by the Government to oppress man, woman or child in the Southern States? In violation of any of their rights, he would ask any person to point out any particular one. But they say, "Secure us our rights!" Why, they never have been touched in any one particular. [Hear, hear.] But they had been asked to point out any, and it was even offered to amend the Constitution, to put it beyond all doubt; but the Southern people scorned that, and he (Mr. RAYMOND) was glad that they did scorn that offer, [cheers,] for it showed that it was the beginning of a conspiracy against the Government of the United States which had been slumbering for thirty years. And now (continued Mr. RAYMOND) we have to fight a conspiracy; it is not a revolution. [Hear, hear.] A revolution is a mighty people against a tyrant. We have no tyrant here—we have a Government, and the Government is the people. [Loud cheers.] We are on the eve of great events. We have got to fight battles, and so had all great nations; for all great nations, to be established, had to fight them. Moral suasion was all very good as long as it worked, but when it stopped other means had to be adopted. It was very well to throw grass at the boy stealing apples in the tree, as long as it achieved its object, but when it did not they would have to throw stones. [Laughter.] These men down South were deaf to all suggestions of compromise, concessions, peace or anything else, and yet we hear sometimes, now and then a small still voice talk about peace. What do they mean? Do they want a Union in peace? It was all very well to cry peace but peace upon what terms? A permanent peace, or one to get a rest and then have more fighting? No, we could have no more talk about peace. [Loud cheers.] It had been said down South that Bull Run showed a fair sample of the manhood of the North; but he (Mr. RAYMOND) denied that, for the question was still open, and he did not think there were any number of men who were willing to sit down under the result of Bull Run as a test of the manhood of the North; and until that stain (Bull Run) was removed, there could be no peace. [Enthusiatic cheers.] And, moreover, there could be no peace until it was distinctly understood that rebellion was crushed, not to hide itself for a while and then appear; but effectually crushed out and put under foot, [cheers,] and made to yield obedience to the Constitution of the United States. [Enthusiastic cheers.] After alluding to the work before us in bringing back the disaffected States, the honorable gentleman alluded to Kentucky. They had heard a voice that evening from that noble, gallant and true-hearted State, whose voice had so often led us up to the heights on which American patriots stand, and they could picture to themselves the scenes that are being enacted now in Kentucky. We heard of war, we thought of war, and we sent our brothers, fathers, and sons to take part in this glorious contest; but he referred them to the gallant conduct of the sons of Kentucky. [Loud cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND then spoke at length on the condition of the different States, and the part they had enacted in the rebellion, and speaking of South Carolina, remarked that he could wish they could leave her out of the Union entirely, but if they were obliged to take her back, they should be reconciled to their fate.

The honorable gentleman resumed:

One word about their home duties. They all knew that for some years the current of our political affairs had been unsatisfactory and downward, and that the progress of political corruption in this country, in this State and in this City, for the last ten or fifteen years, had been so decidedly marked, that the hearts of patriots had sunk within them, and had almost decreed that the experiment was a failure. One of the effects of a storm was to clear the atmosphere, and one of the effects of a war was to clear the political atmosphere—[loud cheers]—and to raise the patriotic heart of the country to the duties which belonged to the politics of the country; and he (Mr. R.) might safely say, that one of the effects of the war had been to arouse every man to a sense of his duty in giving honesty and integrity to political affairs. [Cheers.] It was not always that our desires could be accomplished at once, but only step by step, and they would move on gradually until all political corruption was crushed out—[cheers]—both in the State and in this City.

Mr. RAYMOND concluded an eloquent speech by urging upon the meeting and the County the acceptance of the ticket which had been so unanimously ratified that evening, and hoped that next week they would hear such a voice from the Empire City as would leave no doubt upon the minds of the humble Union man in the North to JEFF. DAVIS in the South, that the Empire City stood where she always did, foremost among all in the maintenance of truth, honor and integrity. Mr. RAYMOND was rapturously applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY spoke substantially as follows: To-day, we defend the two principles of order and liberty. In the Old World the friends of liberty recognize in our cause their cause. On the other hand, the friends of aristocracy and despotism are the enemies of the Union; and rejoice too readily at the overthrow of the Union. We ask them to wait, and not to judge us too quickly. I did not believe any American hand would have torn down the nation's emblem. I never believed the American people would imitate the example of the Spanish American Republics, and destroy the country in civil war. I do not believe now that one-quarter of the people in the South ever gave their voices or their hearts to this rebellion. I believe a reign of terror and darkness prevails over a part of this Union, but even there the hearts of the people (where they have not been deceived, deluded or maddened) will still be gladdened, when our flag shall be unfurled from the steeples of New-Orleans.

These are times of trial. If liberty did not cost effort, it would not be worth having. Men could not prize a free Government if there were not enemies who endeavored to destroy it. I trust that the people will show by their patience and endurance their devotion to the cause. We live in times, not of profit, but of glory. In times when men may write their names broadly and brightly upon the page of history—and give their life for it, as BAKER did last week, [applause,] not excepting hundre